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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND A VALUABLE FAMILY PAPER.
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The Daily Commercial.

Increased Activity,

A little less than four weeks remains for Union men to work in the Presidential canvass. The reconnoisance just made has indicated where work is most needed and where effective canvassing may be most productive of good. By a careful review of the ground gone over we may ascertain the weak, the uncovered and the hazardous points of the enemy, and so make such advances as shall be calculated to force him to acknowledge on the 9th of November that a great battle has been fought, and that the banners of the Union proclaim a victory over his broken, decimated and scattered forces. It is a fact that the Copperheads have been greatly disappointed with the result of Tuesday's election, so far as heard from. We must discriminate between what we called Union losses and Democratic gains. It should be remembered that while very few Democrats, so called, have gone into the army under calls made since the election of Governor CURTIN, their numbers have been somewhat increased by Copperhead voters just emerged from their minority, and a number of newly developed naturalizations, while, during the same period the Union men have been pouring into the army. Where, then, we have been credited with gains, it will be observed that they are substantial, showing that it has been left to Union men to fight Rebels in the front and Copperhead sympathisers and supporters in the rear. If it should turn out that we have carried the State by a very small majority with the home vote there is ground of encouragement for us, for the army vote will not be materially diminished. Losses in battle or other exigencies of war will be more than compensated by the conversions continually being made, and large numbers who will vote for President who did not vote in the State elections. We must, however, increase our exertions; be more eminently practical where the necessity is most apparent We must now close up the ranks for the contest of November, adding to our phalanx all the material, all the genius, all the men, and all the labor of which such a solemn and important movement is suggestive. Let us not for an instant forget that this is no mere party quarrel in which we are engaged; it is a conflict between those who love their country, and those who would obscure its place among the nations.

Death of Chief Justice Taney.

Chief Justice ROGER B. TANEY is dead. He was born in Calvert county, Md, on the 17th of March, 1777, thus he was in his eighty-eighth year at the time of his demise. He was descended from a family of English Roman Catholics which settled in Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in this State, and graduated in 1795. He commenced the study of the law at Annapolis in the following year, and was admitted to the Maryland bar in the year 1799, when he began practice in his native county. His first appearance in public life was as a delegate to the General Assembly. He removed to Frederic in 1801. In 1816 he was elected State Senator, and upon retiring from that office in 1822 removed to Baltimore, where he has resided ever since. In 1827 he was appointed Attorney General of Maryland, and in 1831 President JACKSON appointed him Attorney General of the United States. In September of 1833 he was appointed to succeed Mr. DUANE as Secretary of the Treasury, his first duty being to remove the Government deposits from the United States Bank to the local banks selected by him as agents of the Government. His nomination was rejected by the Senate in June, 1834, by a vote of 28 to 18. In 1835 President JACKSON nominated him as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but the Senate, which was still opposed to the President, postponed the subject indefinitely on the last day of the term, an act which was equivalent to a rejection. In 1836 the President appointed him successor to Chief Justice Marshall, and the Senate having, meantime, changed its political complexion, confirmed the nomination. He took his seat in January, 1834, and held it to the time of his death. His judicial career is too well known to to need elaboration at this late day. Besides it might be deemed a transgression of good taste to revive associations which, to the people of these United States would only prove painful. We have reached far beyond the difficulties with which, four years ago, the progressive path of the Nation was beset, and with which the name of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was identified. He was the author of that opinion, the utterance of which, spurred the agitation of the Slavery question both North and South:—that "Black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect," which was included in his decision in the Dred Scott case. To the honor of his memory be it spoken, the closing years of his life were characterised by unswerving loyalty to the Constitution and the Government of his country. He had outlived the age allotted to man, and has been gathered to his fathers after long service to his country.

Bishop Simpson on "The Prospects of the Country."

We are happy to be able to announce that there is a feast in store for the people of Pittsburgh. The following request has been sent to Bishop Simpson, asking him to deliver his great lecture on the "Prospects of the Country," and it is expected that he will comply therewith:

PITTSBURGH, October 11, 1861.

REV. BISHOP SIMPSON, D.D.—Reverend Sir: The undersigned, believing that much good would be accomplished, and the hands of loyal men sustained by the clear force of your lectures on "The Prospects of the Country," which has been received elsewhere with so much favor, most respectfully solicit you to repeat it in this city, at the earliest day which will suit your convenience:

J. K. Moorhead, Thos. Bakewell, John P. Fears, A. W. Loomis, Allen Kramer, James O'Connor, N. Holmes, Jared M. Brush, Isaac M. Pennock, W. H. Shesaid, John B. McFadden, Robert Orr, James Prestley, D.D. James White, S. H. Nesbit, D.D. S. G. Coffin, S. F. Von Bonhorst, Francis Sellers, William Bissell, James Laughlin, P. H. Laufman, P. M. McGowen, B. L. Fahnestock, Alex. Bates, W. H. Murphy, Alex. Speer, John R. McCune, C. A. Holmes, D.D. Thos. Williams, Thos. M. Howe, R. Miller, Jr. James Marshall, C. H. Wolff, C. W. Batchelor, A. Bradley, Geo. R. Wilie, Russell Errett, H. Sinsabaugh, Joseph Horne, J. Douglas, D.D. W. A. Davidson, Thos. Costermanger, James McAuley, J. B. Hubley, W. M. Hersh, Joseph Dilworth, Wm. Little, J. F. W. White, J. P. Tanner, Robert Beers, R. H. Jack, M. Whitmore, D. N. White, R. E. Sellers, E. Heazleton, J. Moorhead, Jos. Plummer.

Gen. McClellan and Gen. Pope.

In another column will be found an analysis of the conduct of Gen. MCCLELLAN during Gen. POPE's brief campaign in Virginia, which is full of interesting and reliable information.

The Result in the State.

Without the soldiers' vote this State is Union on the popular vote by a majority ranging somewhere from two to five thousand; with the soldiers's vote, somewhere from fifteen to twenty-five thousand.

Of Congressmen we have made a gain of five, we believe. As to the Legislature we have carried it without a contingency. For particulars, see tables.

The glorious old Key Stone is all right!

The Soldiers' Vote.

The returns received show that the soldiers' vote is all but unanimous against the Copperheads. The October vote will not be so large as the November vote. The arrangements for procuring it have not been so complete as we trust they will be then. Besides, it has been impossible to communicate with SHERIDAN's army, and some portion of SHERMAN's, we fear, have not voted.

The arrangements for obtaining the soldiers' vote can, we are persuaded, be much improved, and we hope they will be. Although we believe the country will be carried almost unanimously for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, independent of the army vote, we hope that nothing will be left undone necessary to facilitate the operation of the law, and enable the brave men who are fighting the rebels in front to send a shot into the Copperhead camp in the rear.

The Vote in Allgeheny County.

Returns from sixty-six districts in the county give a majority for the Union ticket of 5,444. The districts not yet heard from gave a Union majority last Fall of 504, which will probably be increased this year. The official vote of the county will be about 6,000 on the home vote, which will be swelled by the soldiers' vote to between nine and ten thousand.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—When MCCLELLAN was nominated the Confederate loan in England took a tumble to 72. By the last steamer we have news of a further tumble to 57.

Union Rejoicings at the Home of Gen. McClellan.

Orange, New Jersey, Ablaze with Enthusiasm.

The rooms of the Lincoln and Johnson Club at Orange, New Jersey, were crowded last night—everybody eager to hear the news from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Speeches, songs, recitations and readings filled up the time till the telegraph began to speak.

First came the report from Newark—Union gain; all which was well enough. But when intelligence came that Philadelphia had elected the Union ticket; and after that that the indications were that the State too had cast her suffrage for the perpetuation of the Union, the enthusiasm of the multitude could not be repressed. The knell of Secessionism could be distinctly heard. Next came words from Ohio of our overwhelming victory; and from Indiana, of the re-election of the gallant Morton, the eloquent Colfax, and the regaining of the lost districts and the utter discomfiture of the "Sons of Liberty."

The old cannon was hauled out, and half an hour after midnight its booming thunder announced to the citizens of Orange the joyful information. Hundreds were roused from their beds to participate in the exultation.

The telegraph operator is a Union man. One of opposite politics was obtained for the purpose of furnishing reports to Gen. MCCLELLAN. The anxious candidate awaited at his home the arrival of the tidings, but the operator announced the returns "incomplete," and they were not sent.

Late News Items.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that within the last few days between one and two hundred persons have arrived in that city from the Shenandoah Valley. Many of them are in a comparatively destitute condition. They say that the country from which they hail has been completely destroyed and laid waste, and is therefore, uninhabitable. They all agree that General Sheridan has destroyed an immense amount of rebel property, and that there is now nothing in the Valley upon which the rebel army could subsist. Those refugees have been a month by order of General Sheridan. They are going to Ohio and other Western States to seek new homes. There is no end to the sorrow and suffering that this unholy rebellion has caused in the Shenandoah Valley.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says it would require, at the very least, 10a,000 British troops besides all the Canadian militia that could be organized, and a large squadron of iron clads on the Lakes, to protect Canada from invasion. Another American force, should there be war. He, therefore, argues in favor of withdrawing the 10,000 British troops now in Canada, as it is impossible to send 100,000 men to that country.

A new silver mine of unusual value has been lately discovered in Sweden. At a foot below the soil the vein is so rich that heavy blocks of silver ore have been found.

The Albany *Argus* says that McClellan is "now in retirement, ready at all times, however, for service." There must be some mistake about this statement, as he is committed to immediate efforts for a "cessation of hostilities."

The Anti-Liquor Law Association of New York,

in an address to the people of that State, advocates the re-election of Gov. Seymour.

On Monday, the McClellan men residing in East Hartford, Connecticut, met to form a McClellan club, but their meeting was held in a dilapidated school house, and while the orator of the evening was declaiming very enthusiastically, he suddenly took a hen's nest under one of the "planks of the platform," and the hornets traveled up his trowsers and stung him terribly.

The presumption that the steamer *Roanoke* due from Havana, has fallen into the hands of the rebels, is strengthened by the arrival of the *Eagle* having no intelligence of her.

The President has transmitted to the Governors of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin, an order officially acknowledging the patriotic services of the one hundred day men.

The *Autographe* publishes the *fac-simile* of the following lines, written by Rossini in the album of M'lle. Adelina Patti: "My good Adelina—Nothing can be more easy for me than to insert an idea in your album, an idea which like my heart—to cherish you as an adorable creature, to admire your enchanting talent, and to be forever your friend—G. ROSSINI.

The New York Petroleum Stock Board has been organized with the following officers: Samuel L. Hand, president; Alve B. Luling, vice president; Henry Holthausen, treasurer; Edmund C. Stedman, secretary. The following rates of commission were established for purchases and sales of oil stocks: On all stocks bought or sold at 50 per share and under, a commission of five cents per share; on all over $5 per share, a commission of ten cents per share. The Board starts with a large reserve fund, and will hold the handsome building occupied by the open board of brokers.

A few young ladies of Andover have recently held a fair, with tableaux, for the sick and wounded, and have sent to the Christian Commission $611 32 as the proceeds of it. Could these ladies receive the grateful thanks of the suffering men as they receive directly from the delegates of the Commission the delicacies purchased by this timely help, they would be inspired to perseverance in their noble labors.

A gentleman residing in one of the pretty towns of Berkshire County, Mass., and largely engaged in manufactures, was desirous of building himself a house this summer, but could not find time to superintend the work. Thereupon his wife promptly offered her services, which were gladly accepted, and she proceeded at once to draw plans for the buildings, make contracts, lay out the grounds, etc., and, in the course of the coming month, the house (costing some $20,000) will be completed, and ready for occupancy. Query—Are there not other women who could do just as well if they had the $20,000 to do it with?

Between twelve and one o'clock on Monday morning, September 26th, there was a shock of earthquake in the north of England. At Leeds, Skipton, Silsden, Rochdale, Hebden, Bridge, Manchester, and other places, the peculiar sensation resulting from the shock was felt. In some places persons were awoke by the general tremor, and various descriptions of the phenomenon are given, some comparing it to thunder felt, not heard—others to shaking and rocking.

The Copperheads have repeatedly declared that the negro disgraces the Federal uniform, but now that the rebels are talking of arming their slaves they have not said that he would disgrace that of the rebels, nor would any one believe them if they would affirm it—the rebel

ALLEGHENY COUNTY RETURNS.

DISTRICTS.	CONGRESS. J. K. Moorhead, R.	CONGRESS. J. H. Hopkins, D.	SENATE. Titus Williams, U.	SENATE. W. J. Kountz, D.	ASSEMBLY. T. J. Bigham, U.	ASSEMBLY. J. B. McClintock, D.
PITTSBURGH.						
First Ward	481	143	.....	.....	456	176
Second Ward	390	139	.....	.....	391	142
Third Ward, 1st prct.	318	208	.....	.....	314	207
Third Ward, 2d pct.	174	618	.....	.....	161	601
Fourth Ward	434	185	.....	.....	436	187
Fifth Ward, 1st pct.	193	198	.....	.....	193	193
Fifth Ward, 2d pct.	345	331	.....	.....	385	326
Sixth Ward	703	354	.....	.....	606	366
Seventh Ward	268	128	.....	.....	258	132
Eighth Ward	383	214	.....	.....	390	210
Ninth Ward	427	206	.....	.....	434	203
ALLEGHENY.						
First Ward	.....	.....	626	126	622	133
Second Ward	.....	.....	625	287	622	230
Third Ward, 1st pct.	.....	.....	539	123	536	128
Third Ward, 2d pct.	.....	.....	218	351	204	350
Fourth Ward, 1st pct	.....	.....	650	196	620	207
Fourth Ward, 2d pct	.....	.....	245	175	243	173
BOROUGHS.						
East Birmingham	357	234	.....	.....	360	253
Lawrenceville, 1st p.	165	178	.....	.....	188	178
Lawrenceville, 2d pct	225	151	.....	.....	219	155
Birmingham, 1st pct	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham, 2d pct.	229	178	.....	.....	226	177
South Pittsburgh	208	122	.....	.....	205	125
Monongahela	66	75	.....	.....	66	75
West Elizabeth	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	75
Elizabeth	107	67	114	13	112	18
Sewickley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'Keesport	177	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarentum	.....	.....	81	88	.....	.....
West Pittsburgh	111	72	.....	.....	110	73
Temperanceville	144	102	.....	.....	142	103
Sharpsburg	.....	.....	164	133	166	134
Duquesne	.....	.....	182	102	182	103
Manchester	.....	.....	351	140	345	137
TOWNSHIPS.						
Harrison	.....	.....	71	80	.....	.....
Marshall	40	72	.....	.....	40	72
Scott	111	51	.....	.....	105	51
Wilkins	325	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	144	102	.....	.....	142	103
Fawn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaler	.....	.....	210	118	213	133
Neville	46	2	.....	.....	46	2
North Fayette	120	87	119	88	120	87
East Deer	75	121	74	54	73	54
Hampton	155	108	154	112	154	108
Richland	000	000	000	000	000	000
Crescent	000	000	000	000	000	000
Collins	112	37	111	102	111	36
M'Candless	000	000	000	000	000	000
Pine	141	75	146	68	139	77
Ross	000	000	000	000	000	000
Franklin	000	000	000	000	000	000
Moon	103	97	104	95	100	97
Robinson	000	000	000	000	000	000
Mifflin	252	262	253	259	251	262
Elizabeth	000	000	000	000	000	000
Penn	201	56	201	57	200	56
South Fayette	000	000	000	000	000	000
Indiana	000	000	000	000	000	000
West Deer	000	000	000	000	000	000
Pine	000	000	000	000	000	000
Reserve	165	173	000	000	000	000
Ohio	000	000	000	000	000	000
Findley	000	000	000	000	000	000
Chartiers	000	000	000	000	000	000
Jefferson	000	000	000	000	000	000
Versailles	154	141	155	142	152	157
Patton	000	000	000	000	000	000
Snowden	135	99	177	68	137	68

The corner stone of the new church of St James the Less has been laid at Huron, Canada West.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The following table furnishes the vote of the State by counties in October, 1863, together with the reported majorities this year:

	1863 Union	1863 Dem	1864 Union	1864 Dem
Adams	2089	2917	.....	400
Allegheny	17708	10953	6600	.....
Armstrong	3146	2977	.....	.....
Beaver	3047	3056	800	.....
Bedford	3450	2704	.....	600
Berks	6805	12827	.....	6000
Blair	3283	2986	500	.....
Bradford	6722	2954	8000	.....
Bucks	6266	6836	.....	1100
Butler	3828	3034	200	.....
Cambria	2161	3000	.....	1000
Cameron	318	216	69	.....
Carbon	1542	2118	.....	500
Centre	2774	3056	.....	.....
Chester	7988	5498	2100	.....
Clarion	1618	2598	.....	.....
Clearfield	1531	2483	.....	.....
Clinton	1807	1911	.....	600
Columbia	1801	3342	1400	.....
Crawford	6141	4080	.....	.....
Cumberland	3434	4075	.....	600
Dauphin	5065	3857	1400	.....
Delaware	3462	1789	1250	.....
Elk	336	731	.....	405
Erie	6250	3250	2200	.....
Fayette	3091	3791	.....	750
Forest	91	98	.....	.....
Franklin	3876	3716	.....	100
Fulton	761	1022	.....	260
Greene	1484	2096	.....	1600
Huntingdon	3260	2167	400	.....
Indiana	3981	1955	1750	.....
Jefferson	1756	1695	.....	.....
Juniata	1456	1737	.....	400
Lancaster	13341	7650	4000	.....
Lawrence	3065	1251	1500	.....
Lebanon	3658	2659	500	.....
Lehigh	3936	552	.....	1950
Luzerne	7021	9898	.....	2000
Lycoming	3414	3885	.....	900
McKean	727	625	.....	.....
Mercer	3907	3498	400	.....
Mifflin	1709	1646	75	.....
Monroe	684	2713	.....	.....
Montgomery	6388	4988	.....	1400
Montour	1112	1447	.....	.....
Northampton	3465	6538	.....	2800
Northumberland	3689	3358	.....	800
Perry	2325	2230	.....	.....
Philadelphia	44274	37198	7800	.....
Pike	274	118	.....	.....
Potter	1470	818	.....	.....
Schuylkill	6506	8547	.....	1900
Snyder	1758	1331	188	.....
Somerset	3064	1738	900	.....
Sullivan	539	718	.....	.....
Susquehanna	4134	2831	1300	.....
Tioga	6000	2900	3000	.....
Union	2024	1590	434	.....
Venango	3226	2976	.....	.....
Warren	2274	1886	98	.....
Washington	4627	4371	200	.....
Wayne	2210	3153	.....	900
Westmoreland	4494	5581	.....	1550
Wyoming	1579	1412	.....	.....
York	5312	8076	.....	2800
Total	209165	204171		

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—It is generally conceded there will be a Union majority on the home vote. The congressional delegation will probably stand sixteen Union to six Democrats. The soldier's vote has commenced coming in. Altogether 3,823 ballots have been received. Union majority 4,697.

HARRISBURGH, October 13.

Although not required by law, the State here is keeping a regular book of record of official returns of the army, which are entered by counties and Congressional districts as they are received. A few commissioners arrived to-day, bringing with them the returns from the hospitals about Washington and from some portions of Sheridan's army which latter, it appears, they were able to reach, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary. The entire number of votes thus far entered at the State Department will scarcely reach 60,000, and these are scattered through the various counties of the State. A report of them to-day would be of little moment. The Commissioners who have arrived here uniformly report that more than two-thirds of the troops they visited have voted the Union ticket.

Twenty-fourth District.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, Oct. 12, 1864.

Below will be found the returns of seventeen townships and one borough in this district in 1862 and the majorities in 1864 for Lazear with two townships to hear from, which will reduce Lazear's majority:

	Lazear's maj. in 1864.	Maj. in 1863.
Franklin	168	225
Marion	33	88
Center	49	113
Jackson	5	63
Jefferson	51	87
Morgan	38	45
Washington	154	163
Rich Hill	144	229
Morris	119	149
Washington	124	140
Whitely	100	157
Monongahela	61	79
Dunkirk	162	180
Spring Hill	67	99
Gilmore	16	42
Perry	60	80
Green	.....	.....
Aleppo	30	90
Cumberland, Lawrence, 5 maj.; Lazear 66, in 1862. Carmichael Borough, Lawrence, 17; Wallace 4, in 1862. Lazear's majority in 1862 in this county was 2,165.		

HARRISBURG, October 13.

We believe to have a majority of some five thousand on the home vote. G. B.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

Small Union majority in the State on the home vote. T. P. S.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Indiana gives a majority of 1,720 for Smith Fuller, Union, for Congress. Fayette will give about 73; and Westmoreland about 1,479 for Dawson, Democrat.

The Next Congress.

The annexed is a list of Congressmen elected in this state, Ohio, and Indiana, at the election on Tuesday:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dist.		Dist.	
1—J. Randall, D.		13—U. L. Mercur, U.	
2—Chas. O'Neil, U.		*14—Wm. H. Miller, D.	
3—Leonard Myers, U.		15—A J Glossbrenner, D	
4—Wm. D. Kelley, U.		16—Wm. H. Koontz, U.	
5—M. R. Thayer, U.		17—J. A. Barker, U.	
6—B. M. Boyer, D.		18—S. F. Wilson, U.	
7—J. M. Broomall, U.		*19—G. W. Scofield,	
8—S. E. Ancona, D		20—C. V. Culver, U.	
9—Thad. Stevens, U.		*21—Smith Fuller, U	
10—Myer Strouse, D.		22—J. K. Moorhead, U.	
11—Philip Johnson, D.		23—Thos. Williams, U.	
*12—W. W. Ketchum, D.		24—G. A. Lawrence, U.	
*Doubtful.			

In the Twelfth District, Dennison may have a small majority on the home vote, which will be more than wiped out by the returns from the army. In the Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Districts, the soldiers vote, it is thought, will decide the election in favor of the candidates above named. In the latter District, Dawson, Democrat, has a majority of some four hundred on the home vote, but this will certainly be overcome by the soldiers' vote.

OHIO.

Dist.		Dist.	
1—B. Eggleston, U.		11—H. S. Bundy, U.	
2—R. B. Hays, U.		12—Wm. E. Finck, Op.	
3—R. C. Schenck, U.		13—C. Delano, U.	
4—Wm. Lawrence, U.		14—M. Welker, U.	
5—F. C. Le Blond, U.		15—J. A. Garfield, U.	
6—R. W. Clark, U.		16—J. A. Bingham, U.	
7—S. Shellabarger, U.		17—E. R. Eckley, U.	
8—J. R. Hubbell, U.		18—E. D. Spaulding, U.	
9—R. P. Buckland, U.		19—J. A. Garfield, U.	
10—Jas. M. Ashley, U.			

Union, 17; Opposition, 2. The soldiers may elect the Union candidates in the Fifth and Twelfth Districts, which would give an unanimous Union delegation. The present Congress stands 14 Democrats to 5 Republicans—Union gain, 12.

INDIANA.

Dist.		Dist.	
1—W. E. Niblack, Op.		7—D. W. Vorhees, Op.	
2—*MichaelE. Kerr, O		8—G. S. Orth, U.	
3—Ralph Hill, U.		9—S. Colfax, U.	
4—J. H. Farquahar, U.		10—Jos. H. Defrees, U.	
5—Geo. W. Julian, U.		11—T. N. Stilliwell, U.	
6—E. Dumont, U.			

Union, 8. Opposition, 2. Present Congress, 7 Democrats to 4 Republicans—Union gain, 1.

*Doubtful.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

Money active and steady at 7 per cent. Sterling steady at 109. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 103¼, advancing to 204¾, declining to 204, and closing at 204½. Government stocks firm. Stocks better. U. S. 6s, 81 coupons, 105¾; 5-20s, coupons, 107¼; one year certificates, 94¾; O. & M. certificates, 87½; N. Y. Central, 99¾; Erie, 97½; do preferred, 103; Hudson, 135½; Reading, 151¾; Michigan Central, 130½; Michigan Southern, 71¾; Ill. Central, 120¾; Pittsburgh, 105; North Western, 45¾; do preferred, 75½; Cleveland, 116¾; Rock Island, 107; Quincy, 120; Prairie du Chien, 50; Fort Wayne, 90; Terre Haute, preferred, 70.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 13.

Cotton dull and heavy at $1 05 for middling. Flour—State and Western 10c better; $8 25@8 30 for Extra State; $9 00@9 90 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio, and $9 35@10 00 for Trade Brands, closing firm. Whisky lower; Western $1 70@1 71, closing at inside price. Wheat 2c better and in moderate demand at $1 82@1 88 for Choice Spring; $1 85@1 90 for Milwaukee Club; $1 91@2 for Amber Milwaukee; $1 91@2 for Winter Red Western; $2 02@2 05 for Amber Michigan. Corn 1@2c better, with sales at $1 49@1 50 for mixed Western, all at inside price. Coffee quiet. Sugar firmer; Muscovado 16¾@17¼c. Molasses quiet, with no movement. Petroleum quiet and nominal. Pork opened firmer, with a moderate demand, but closed quiet and rather lower; sales at $41 for mess; $42 62½@43 00 for new mess, cash and regular way; $39 50@$40 for prime, and $41 50@42 50 for prime mess; also 3,000 bbls new mess, for October, buyer's option, at $43@43 50. Beef quiet and steady at 7@12c for mess; 13@17 for repacked mess, and $17-50@22 50 for extra mess. Cut meats inactive at 17@18½c for shoulders, and 18@21 for hams. Lard steady and less active at 19¼@21c. Butter heavy and very quiet at 28@35c for Ohio, and 38@45c for State. Cheese dull and drooping at 12@20c.

Philadelphia has received a round majority for its Select Council—sixteen Union to ten Democrats, one of the latter being in doubt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sheridan's Last Cavalry Victory.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

Banks Denounces Wade and Davis.

How the Pennsylvania Regiments Vote.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 13.

The mail boat from the army brings no news. Correspondents from Sheridan's army, who arrived to-day, state that the cavalry battle on last Sunday was one of the most decided fights of the history of the war. General Lomax's new rebel cavalry horses had been sent by Lee with picked cavalry to intercept Sheridan's movement on Woodstock. Lomax's headquarters, train, and all his artillery were captured. The result of the victory is officially known.

The venerable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, breathed his last at his residence here at one o'clock last evening, in the presence of his family. Judge Taney had reached the advanced age of 87. He had been in ill health for several years past. The predominant disease which caused his death being chronic affection of the bowels. He did not, however, take to his room until Monday week, and it was then apparent that it was his last sickness. The courts here adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Gen. Banks publishes a five column letter in reply to what is known as the Wade and Davis manifesto. He defends the President on the question of reconstruction, and cites the case of Louisiana to sustain his argument. He denounces the position of Wade and Davis.

To-day the Government seized, with a guard of soldiers, a large number of able bodied negroes, who declined to work on the military railroad when off-red payment therefore.

Green Adams, Sixth Auditor, resigned his position to-day to assume the office of Government Cotton Agent at Louisville.

A telegram to the War Department from the army states that out of six Pennsylvania regiments there was a majority of five hundred for the Republican ticket. The Democratic vote was one hundred and thirty-two.

Twenty-eight thousand six hundred acres of public lands have been granted under various bounty land acts of Congress, from October 1, 1863, to October 1, 1864. The greater portion were for bounty lands of 160 acres.

Advices from Maryland show that the vote on the new constitution abolishing slavery will be close. It is thought that it will be adopted. The polls closed to night.

The Provost Marshal does not allow drafted men who desert before being mustered in the quota of any ward. Washington is therefore making preparations for another draft.

Guerrilla Movements in Kentucky.

MERCER COUNTY OVERRUN.

A Female Guerrilla on the Rampage.

THE DOINGS OF SUE MUNDY.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

On Friday evening a band of guerrillas, led by a notorious character, a man with but one arm, named Berry, formerly of Morgan's command, attacked the stage near Brownstown, robbed the passengers, and killed the mail agent. Mr. James Saffell, the stage contractor, was driving behind the lumbering vehicle in his buggy, and, while attempting to make his escape from the guerrillas, was thrown from his buggy over a stone fence, and badly bruised by the fall. The horse one of the buggy was killed by Mr. S. escaped discovery. The cut-throats then proceeded down the road and robbed the toll-gate keeper near Shawneetown of a small amount of change. After this daring exploit the band moved in the direction of Harrodsburg, relieving the toll-gate keeper near that place of various articles, and then dashed into the town.

The Savings Bank was honored with the first call. The managers of the institution observed the movement, and hastily closed and secured the doors before the scoundrels could gain an entrance. The robbers fired several shots as the doors were being closed, but no injury was done. Finding they could not force the doors, the guerrillas proceed to fire the building, but before they could put the design into execution, the citizens, who had armed themselves, had collected to defend their homes, commenced firing on the robber band. The outlaws were taken by surprise, and, after firing several shots from the town, retreating in the direction of Perryville. Capt. Berry had his horse shot from under him, and was wholly disabled. He sprang to his feet, and deliberately fired at a Federal soldier on horseback, wounding him so badly that he fell from his steed, and securing the riderless animal, the guerrilla chief, hastily mounting, rode it, and escaped from the town with his band.

One of the peculiarities of this band of cutthroats is the officer second in command, recognized by the men as Lieutenant Flowers. The officer in question is a young woman, and her right name is Mundy. She dresses in male attire, generally supporting a full Confederate uniform. Upon her head she wears a jaunty plumed hat, beneath which escapes a wealth of dark-brown hair, falling around and down her shoulders in luxuriant curls. She is possessed of a comely form, has a dark piercing eye, is a bold rider, and is the leading spirit in connecting herself with Berry's gang of outlaws, she was associated with the band commanded by the notorious scoundrel, Captain Alexander, whom met his doom—a tragic death—a short time ago in Southern Kentucky.

Lieutenant Flowers, or Sue Mundy, is a practiced robber, and many ladies, who have been so unfortunate as to meet her on the highway, can testify with what *sang froid* she presents a pistol and commands "stand and deliver." Her name is familiar to the "Sons of Liberty," to the ladies, it is always associated with horror. On Friday evening she robbed a young lady of Hardesburg of her watch and chain. From this point she not unceremoniously expelled the shelving band from the town in all probability this shedevil in pantaloons whould have paid her respects to all the ladies in the place, and robbed them of their jewelry and valuables. She is a dangerous character, and for the sake of the fair ladies of Kentucky, we sincerely hope that she may soon be captured and placed in a position that will prevent her from repeating her unlady-like exploits.

Terrible Catastrophe in Quebec.

QUEBEC, October 13.

Between five and six o'clock this evening, part of the rock in Champlain street fell and destroyed three houses. Five inmates of which perished. The houses of Messrs. Hayden and Battele were completely destroyed; also one occupied by James Lesuer, shipwrightsmt. The street is now filled with a sympathizing crowd, and everything is being done to rescue the living and recover the dead.

PREPARING FOR GUERRILLAS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.

A number of Quartermasters' employees were sent out on the Manassas Railroad to-day, to clear away the woods and other sheltering places for guerrillas along the road. This step is requisite to put a stop to the murderous guerrilla outrages such as that of Monday last.

Maryland Constitutional Election.

Vote on New Constitution Close.

BALTIMORE, October 13.

Scattering returns from counties coming in indicate that the vote on the New Constitution will be close, and the soldiers' vote will probably be required to determine the result.

Organization of Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, October 13

The State Legislature convened in this place to-day. The Senate organized by electing Henry Clarke Secretary, and James P. Sampson, Assistant Secretary. The House elected Hon. A

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Friday, October 14, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

A Word or Two.

If we succeed in impressing the minds of Union men, more especially Union Committees and other organizations operating for the Union candidates, with the fact that we must have more thorough and systematic work if we would be safe, we think we shall have done a service to the cause in time.

That the election on Tuesday developed the fact that we have a determined and vigilant foe to contend with, we presume will be admitted. We think, furthermore, that it will not be disputed that some things were left undone in the State canvass that can not be safely omitted in the Presidential. We need not specify, for they are patent to all whom they concern.

What is needed among Union men is as little misdirected energy and misapplied effort as possible. We need system, thoroughness, and the intelligent application of labor and means, to the end that the masses may be reached by argument, and that every man who wants to vote the Union Ticket shall have an opportunity to do so.

No party was ever blessed with issues more genuine than those on which the supporters of LINCOLN and JOHNSON go before the people. They are the issues calling for reading and speaking, and there is plenty of both to be had, although the second rate quality is, doubtless, easiest to procure. Whoever will read, or listen, must be convinced; and the majority of men usually act as their convictions are. Then let the people be supplied liberally with reading matter, and let good speakers be selected for the stump. It is not too late for thorough work in this line.

But we must know who is who, and what is what, so that we have all that belongs to us, and the opposition no more than belongs to them. There should be thorough organizations in every ward, borough, and township, and that, too, at once; not so much for making a noise and a bluster as for effective work. We take leave to press this on Union men everywhere, and especially on those it more immediately concerns.

The Constitution Despised.

The charge of violating the Constitution has been made against the President of the United States, and during the present campaign has been rung in the ears of the unwary from the Copperhead stump. Never was charge so false, never so misplaced. If there is one thing that the makers of the Chicago platform despise more than any other, it is the Constitution of the United States. They despise it because it frowns upon, condemns them, and declares them traitors to the country in which they claim protection, the betrayers of the flag under the folds of which they find themselves secure. They despise the Constitution because it does not authorize or provide for a permanent lease to the most infernal of all earthly iniquities—Human Slavery. It is long since the Southern slaveholder discovered the virtue of the Constitution in this respect. He found it too pure to justify the wrong in which he was steeped, and which he was determined to practice through life. What did he do? He took the Nation by the throat as really as ever a highwayman assailed his victim, and said: "Surrender the virtue of your Constitution or your life"—"make an amendment to it by which the institution of slavery shall be protected, or I will lead the South out of the Union." Those were days when the virtue of the nation was challenged and failed to vindicate itself. The Constitution was purer and more exalted than the people. Compromise was resorted to in order to pacify "our Southern brethren," and indulged in until we had almost come to declare that it was unconstitutional to harbor a sentiment in favor of Freedom. The Constitution as it came from the hands of its framers, and as it had been adopted by our fathers, was lost sight of owing to the earth-works of slavery which had been built up about it so high that to approach it was to offer "insult" to the majesty of the South. The good feelings of the slaveocracy were deemed of greater importance than the Constitution. Important questions affecting the welfare of the nation were decided according to the pro-slavery amendments to the Constitution, the main instrument interpreted by these amendments, and the Declaration of Independence rated as "glittering generalities." Thus was the doctrine of slavery injected into the Constitution so as to make it appear to the world to be a curse to, rather than a defense of Liberty.

The men who claimed rights under the Constitution were felled to the floor in the Senate Chamber of the United States, dogged through the avenues of the National Capital, and challenged to mortal combat. In the South, Free Speech and a Free Press were declared infractions upon the rights of the people under the Constitution, and were on that ground disallowed. Nor did the crime of Slavery against the Constitution stop here; for the Northern man who dared to travel in the Southern States in the ordinary routine of business, either soliciting orders or collecting bills, was followed by the jealous eye of the monster, and invariably hunted from his object in the most despicable manner, grateful to the chance which saved him from a coat of tar and feathers and a ride upon a rail. Murder followed after, until it became unsafe for an American in the South to entertain a sentiment—to be master of an idea which could be construed into a sober or patriotic veneration for the Constitution of his country,

In the South the laws—the local laws, which had been framed in violation of the Constitution, were supreme. This great heresy extended even to the North, and found its advocates among our statesmen and other leading men among us. And when the Constitution had been trampled under foot as had been our flag, by the Slave Master; when despising them both had worked all the injury that could be accomplished, then came the moment for the consummation of the Rebellion, the blotting out of our flag, and the grand interpretation of all the amendments to the Constitution.

The Copperheads of the North have chosen to vindicate the cause of the men who have thus deliberately plotted and planned the ruin of the Republic, step by step, for the best part of the last half century, and they now flippantly cant about obedience to the Constitution and the Laws. They sympathise with the traitors who have thus trifled with our dearest rights—who have aimed to deprive us of the blessings bequeathed to us by our Fathers, and to-day stand fully committed to an indorsement of the great crime of despising the Constitution. And these are the men who prate to us about Free Press, Free Speech, and Rights for white men. We have had a very large sample of the rights they would allow to white men if ever they should obtain possession of the National Government again, against which calamity may God preserve us.

Life or Death.

There is nothing connected with public affairs at the present moment so surprising as the fact that a question exists in the minds of the people as to what should be their action on the issue involved in the present Presidential canvass. It seems to us that had the two sides gone to work with a perfect understanding to bring before the country, in the simplest form, the question whether the Federal Government or those who have rebelled against it of right ought to succeed, that issue could not have been more distinctly presented than it has been. Of course this question involves all the lesser ones, just as the question of life or death involves everything relating to the future of a human being.

Were this a contest for patronage and the offices; a question simply who shall administer the Government, we might reasonably expect the people to be divided, if in no other way, the ins against the outs; but as the welfare of thirty millions is at stake, and of a hundred millions remotely, it is difficult to reconcile the action of those who are in sympathy with the rebellion on any other ground than that they really want to see this Government overturned, and are doing all they dare to effect that object. This being the open and sole object of the rebels, the only logical deduction concerning all who are not opposed to them is, that they desire to see them attain their object.

Place the Government to-morrow in the hands of the party represented by the Chicago Convention, and what would be the effect? A crisis such as has never been experienced or dreamed of would at once ensue. All values would be struck down. Government securities would not be worth the paper they are printed on. Confidence would be destroyed and stability annihilated. Gloom would envelope the Nation, shutting out the future, rendering miserable the present.

We say this and worse would be the result, because there is naught that is valuable in our land that is not anchored in the Government. Destroy that and you strike down all else. Does any one doubt that this would follow? General DIX presents the case truly when he tells the country that cessation of hostilities and negotiation mean and could end in nothing else than the recognition of the independence of the South. What would follow, no man need be told. The MCCLELLAN party stand pledged as much as a party ever stood pledged to anything, to the policy of stopping the war and withdrawing the armies and fleets. This fact stands out on the living record, and can neither be effaced nor explained away. It is not disputed. No one has ever attempted to dispute it. Mark the position of the MCCLELLAN party: It does not indict the Administration for mismanaging the war and at the same time propose to conduct it better; but it says the war has failed, and it proposes consequently to stop it and sue for peace. The proposition is not to cure but to kill. If the question was simply who should administer the Government and put down the rebellion—a question of men simply—it would be the source of no concern that men were divided. But the question is as far above this as the sun is above the earth.

We press on business men, property holders, all who have a stake in the country, to reflect and act as their judgment and conscience shall dictate.

Arming the Negroes.

The Copperheads have gained fresh encouragement in the statement that the rebel leaders have determined upon arming their slaves for the purpose of overrunning the North, and they are already overjoyed at the prospect of seeing the Federal Government destroyed by the power of the rebel black man. It may be true that the rebels are seriously contemplating the employment of their slaves in the field, and it may not be long before GRANT's legions find such soldiers opposed to them. If it be true, it presents to us the most convincing proof that the rebellion is collapsing, for the rebels must be in great straits, in extreme desperation, indeed, to rely upon the fidelity of men whom they have oppressed to the lowest depths of degradation. They will unquestionably make lavish promises to them of their freedom, and a portion of the public domain in the event of success, and will be able by such means to secure the zealous support of some of their benighted chattels. But still it is a very desperate measure, and can only be accounted for by fact that the white men of the South are all in the field now, and that the rebel cause is beyond hope. By the employment of the slaves as soldiers they think that their condition cannot be any worse than it is now, while they may have a chance to retrieve a part of their losses.

We desire this significant matter to be well considered by the people. It presents several questions at once interesting and important in their bearings on the Rebellion. It is not an "Abolition lie," as nearly everything of this character is styled by the Copperheads, for we find the *Post* is becoming anxious and earnest on the subject. It is seriously discussed by the Rebel journals, and by many of them has been urged upon JEFF. DAVIS' bogus government. Suppose the rebels do inaugurate this policy, what then?

It will change the character of the war, abolish slavery, destroy the Southern Confederacy, and above all, acknowledge what anti-slavery men have for years contended for, the humanity of the slave. It will destroy the *chattel* and acknowledge the MAN. It will furnish the best proof, if more were needed, of the glaring dishonesty of the rebel leaders. They "fired the Southeran heart" to rebel upon the pretext that rebellion was necessary to save slavery, and now it is proposed to shift position in favor of abolition to save the rebellion.

Nor is this all. The inauguration of such a policy by the rebels will be a complete vindication of Mr. LINCOLN's measures of emancipation and the arming of the negroes. If it be right to free and arm the slaves to destroy the government, can it be wrong to do so to save it? The events of this war have continually justified Mr. LINCOLN's administration to loyal men, and we cannot but rejoice that a more complete and final justification is proposed to be made by the rebels themselves.

There is another view of this matter in which the Copperheads appear at a decided disadvantage. No two measures of President LINCOLN's administration have been so vilely abused and denounced as his Emancipation Proclamation and the arming of the negroes to destroy the rebellion; but no Copperhead journal in the North, no rebel paper in the South, has said one word against the employment of the same means by the rebels to destroy the government.

An attempt was made by some McClellan Copperheads in Baltimore on Tuesday, to abduct from a detachment of soldiers being marched to the steamboat on their way to City Point, some substitutes. In the attempt, Captain S. S. Chase, who was in command, was assaulted by one of the scoundrels with a rising shot. One of the depredators was arrested, and will no doubt be handled in a manner which the nature of the outrage committed would dictate.

McClellan's Military Career.

A DAMNATORY PASSAGE.

LEAVING GEN. POPE TO HIS FATE.

A Blistering Expose!

On the 20th day of August, 1862, General McClellan having terminated his unfortunate campaign, left the Virginia Peninsula and embarked his army at Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, and Newport News.

The entire rebel army was thus free to precipitate itself upon POPE's small command of 35,000 men, and the bulk of its force had, in fact, moved upon Pope several days before.

Fully aware of this, and naturally anxious as to the result, Gen. Halleck telegraphed Gen. Pope on 21st August:

"Dispute every inch of ground and fight like the devil till we can reinforce you. Forty-eight hours more and we can make you strong enough. Don't yield an inch if you can help it.

Pope obeyed this instruction, falling back and fighting every inch of ground until he confronted the entire rebel army at Manassas. With what result, the country knows.

But that the country does not know is how it happened that the small army at Manassas should be allowed to be outnumbered, while the large and well apportioned force of McClellan lay, during the three days' struggle, within marching distance, almost motionless.

Gen. McClellan prefaced his report of the Antietam campaign by saying that—

The troops composing the army of the Potomac were unavailable ordered forward to reinforce the army under Gen. Pope. So complete was the order carried out, that on the 30th of August I had remaining under my command only a camp guard of about one hundred men. Everything else had been sent to reinforce Gen. Pope. In addition, I exhausted all the means at my disposal to forward supplies to that officer, my own headquarter teams even being used for that purpose.

Is this or not one of those specious statements that keep the word of promise to the ear and break it in the sense? Is it true, or is it a delusion and a snare?

Did Gen. McClellan really send troops and rations to Gen. Pope in his sore distress.

Did he send them expecting them to reach him?

Did he desire that they should reach him?

Did he not purposely prevent them reaching him?

Now, we shall not answer these vital questions with the testimony of General Pope, or any of his army; nor yet with the inexorable array of facts and crushing logic of the Committee on the conduct of the war. We propose simply that General McClellan himself, speaking in his official dispatches, shall reply to them.

On the 27th of August, 1862, General Pope, in compliance with his instructions, after fighting the enemy for days on the Upper Rappahannock, fell back towards Washington. Halleck, who knew the entire rebel army was upon him, had promised heavy reinforcements from the Army of the Potomac. Upon their reaching Pope depended the safety of his army, and perhaps that of the capital. No one was more keenly alive to the importance of strengthening Pope, and, accordingly, on the morning of August 27, 1863, he telegraphed to General McClellan, through whom alone all reinforcements for Pope must pass, to have Franklin's corps march in the direction of Manassas as soon as possible.

The order is clear and definite. If it had been obeyed, Jackson's forces, defeated and driven by Pope on the 27th, would have been met near Centreville the next afternoon by Franklin and crushed. Now follows the developments of the next three days, and see with what unyielding fertility of device, prodigality of invention, and coolness of assumption—with what unyielding tenacity, shameless prevarication, and rank insubordination—General McClellan carried out his steadfast purpose, that Pope should not have a man of these reinforcements—not an ounce of powder, not a loaf of bread, and that with his 40,000, struggling in a death grapple with that same Rebel army that had discomfitted McClellan's 150,000, he might be left to get out of his scrape. This choice phraseology, we hasten to remark, is not ours, but that of Gen. McClellan, who proposed to the President to "leave Pope to get out of his scrape."

Plain words, when Halleck's order, yet it was never executed! Thus it fell out. At 10:40 McClellan replied that he had sent orders to Franklin (*not to march*, but) to prepare to march and to repair to Alexandria in person, to inform him as to his means of transportation. Singular, that in order that Franklin should march *with* his corps, he should begin by leaving it! Was there no Quartermaster to attend to transportation? At 12 m., Halleck telegraphed to McClellan: "Franklin's corps should move out by forced marches, carrying three or four days' provisions," to which McClellan replies that Franklin had gone to Washington, and that Sigel had gone the order to the next in rank; and later that "Franklin's artillery had no horses."

Will it not be well to push Sumner's corps here by water as rapidly as possible, for the immediate arrangements for placing the works in front of Washington in an efficient condition of defence. I have no means of knowing the enemy's force between us and Pope, and I do not think Franklin is in a situation to accomplish much if he meets a strong resistance. I should not have moved him but for your pressing orders of last night.

"What shall be done?"

Pope, at that moment was not asking such questions, he was up and doing.

"What shall be done?"

Only to think of these horrid rebels offering "strong resistance" to Franklin! Heavens! Gen. Halleck this is not what I intended my army for! Strong resistance!! Good God, sir, somebody will surely get killed, and you are not so unreasonable as to suppose that I am going to sacrifice my future prospects to save John Pope and ——— my country he would have added, "but amen stuck in his throat." But with what matchless coolness he tells Halleck that all his promises throughout the two previous days to send Franklin forward, were unvarnished falsehoods! "*I should not have moved him but for your pressing orders last night!*"

Economize your patience, though, gentle reader, and restrain you profanity, if you have any weakness in that direction, for here is something that will sorely try both.

At 12 m., McClellan telegraphs Halleck:

"Do you wish the movement of Franklin's corps to continue? He is without reserve ammunition and without transportation."

The man who makes himself hoarse vainly calling by the hour for some lazy shirk of a servant who, finally, comes asking with placid ease, "Did you call, sir," may have some faint idea of Gen. Halleck's feelings when he received that dispatch.

Pray notice the statement, that Franklin is without transportation. It is a remarkable one in the light of facts well known at the time to McClellan, and which we shall presently develop.

At 12 m., McClellan telegraphs Halleck:

"Franklin has only between 10,000 and 11,000 ready for duty. How far do you wish this force to advance?"

And again at 1 o'clock.

Shall I do as seems best to me with all the troops in this vicinity, including Franklin, who, I really think ought not, under the present circumstances, to proceed beyond Annandale?

The writer of that dispatch has solemnly declared in an official report that he "completely carried out the order to reinforce General Pope: that he had sent everything; that he only retained a camp guard of one hundred men!" Judge for yourself, reader.

At 3 P. M., Gen. Halleck, who must certainly possess an angelic disposition, musters nerve to tell the Young Napoleon:

I want Franklin's corps to go far enough to find out something about the enemy. Perhaps he may get such information at Annandale as to prevent his going further; otherwise he will push on toward Fairfax. Try to get something from direction of Manassas, either by telegrams from Franklin's scouts. Our people must move more actively and find out where the enemy is. I am tired of guesses.

"*Our people must find out where the enemy is!*" During the entire days of August 29th and 30th, the thunders of nearly three hundred pieces of artillery shook the ground under McClellan's feet. All Alexandria knew precisely where the enemy was and where the fighting was. But Gen. McClellan could not make the discovery.

There is one grand overruling and guiding military principle that overrides conflicting orders or supplies their total absence. It is the Napoleonic maxim—"March to the sound of the cannon." The neglect of it by Grouchy cost the Emperor Waterloo. Has it never been heard of by Gen. McClellan?

Every drummer boy in Franklin's, Sumner's, and Cox's corps knew the situation, knew that the enemy had concentrated, knew that Pope had been fighting them for two days. General McClellan alone, of all his army, did not know it, could not see it. So Halleck's last dispatch remains unanswered.

And now we are about to present the most remarkable—we weigh and emphasize the words—the most remarkable dispatch ever framed by man wearing a soldier's uniform! We pause a moment before doing it, that our readers may gasp for a sensation at once novel and painful—a pang of shame for our country and our humanity—a feeling of profound horror and contempt for the man who could perpetrate it. At 2:35 p. m., General McClellan, in answer to a dispatch from the President, asking, "What news from the direction of Manassas Junction?" telegraphed:

The last news I received from the direction of Manassas was from stragglers, to the effect that the enemy were evacuating Centerville and retiring towards Thoroughfare Gap. This is, by no means, reliable. I am clear that one of two courses should be adopted:

First—To concentrate all our available forces to open communication with General Pope.

Second—To leave General Pope to get out of his scrape, and at once use all means to make the capital perfectly safe.

No middle course will now answer. Tell me what you wish me to do, and I will do all in my power to accomplish it. I wish to know what my orders and authority are. I ask for nothing, but will obey whatever orders you give. I only ask for a prompt decision, that I may at once give the necessary orders. It will not do to delay longer.

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The last news I received from the direction of Manassas was from stragglers, to the effect that the enemy were evacuating Centerville and retiring towards Thoroughfare Gap. This is, by no means, reliable. I am clear that one of two courses should be adopted:

First—To concentrate all our available forces to open communication with General Pope.

Second—To leave General Pope to get out of his scrape, and at once use all means to make the capital perfectly safe.

No middle course will now answer. Tell me what you wish me to do, and I will do all in my power to accomplish it. I wish to know what my orders and authority are. I ask for nothing, but will obey whatever orders you give. I only ask for a prompt decision, that I may at once give the necessary orders. It will not do to delay longer."

Comment there can be none. Nothing short of the power of Macauley would avail here to do this infamy justice. And we can only feebly indicate—pointing to the "bad eminence" on which it stands—the measureless point of its weakness. The man is satisfied—for what he hopes he would fain believe—that Pope is or will be defeated. He suggests two courses, which after all are substantially one and the same, for he well knows that Lee's junction with Jackson is certain. He can trust Porter for that. In either case he is sure "to leave Pope to get out of his scrape."

Consider the latter part of the dispatch in the light of the previous two days' transactions.

"*Tell me what you wish me to do.*" Why, for two days and a half the wires have not ceased their monotonous throbbings under the reiterated order to send Franklin forward.

"*I ask for nothing, but will obey whatever orders you give.*"

He asks for nothing! Oh, certainly not; when just one hour and a half agone he insinuatingly dispatches—"*shall I do as seems best to me with all the troops in this vicinity?*"

He appears to have been left entirely without orders too! "*I wish to know what my orders and authority are. No middle course will answer. It will not do to delay longer.*"

This was the torch of disunion, brutality and violence, which had been nearly extinguished by the blood of the North, by the fall of Chicago, and made to gleam over the land lurid with rapine and horror. Treason was encouraged and lawless violence commanded. The cry of premeditated violence and outrage was raised by the speakers of that Convention, to intimidate the weak and fire the passions of the lawless, in the hope of awing the country into submission to the behests of a party whose sympathy with treason overshadows its loyalty

"Practical Abolitionism."

ED. COMMERCIAL:—The *Post* of Thursday is informed by a *reliable* gentleman from Sharpsburg, "that a negro voted at the election held on that place." I can say "*reliable*" gentlemen this informant is somewhat loose in his statements. The gentleman whose vote was challenged on the ground of his being a negro, is an old citizen of Sharpsburg, and a member of Dr. Collins' church. He voted at other elections before he came to Sharpsburg, and his complexion is as clearly caucasian as that of any of the Copperheads whom he offered to castigate for breathing in his presence the insinuation that he was not a white freeman and by the Constitution legally entitled to vote.

A CITIZEN.

General Intelligence.

A brisk market exists for the sale of men, women and children in Cooch Behar, where it is said that men sell their wives quite in the ordinary routine of life, and women sell their children before they are born. These are many startling revelations in this infamous state of things in some papers which have been presented to the Bengal government by the commissioners of Cooch Behar.

The Directors of the Sidneyham Crystal Palace still keep open on Sunday, and the railroad cars still ply to and from it filled with thousands of passengers. No amount of religious appeal has been able to close the doors of this place.

The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Philadelphia, is to be opened on the 20th of November. The ceremony will be conducted with great pomp and splendor. All the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States and Canada will be present. On that day morning Mass will be the only service conducted in the other churches. The sermon on the occasion will be preached by Archbishop Spaulding. On the day following, a "mission" will be opened, which will continue for fifteen days. The Cathedral will be open from five o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night. During all those hours religious exercises will be held, and two sermons each day will be preached. During the continuance of the "mission" in all probability from fifteen to twenty thousand people will partake of the sacraments of the church. The Jesuit fathers of the diocese will have the management of the "mission."

A correspondent of the *Franklin Repository*, of Chambersburg, writing from New York, gives the following piece of shallowism, which we presume the people of that wretched city will best know how to appreciate: "We, once familiar with the Arabian Nights, amused ourselves in imagination (which is better than reality, and much cheaper,) with making costly purchases for old friends in Chambersburg. We have already bought four wagon loads of cakes and candies for the little ones, twenty-five sewing machines, thirty-seven silk and Irish poplin dress patterns, and fifty dozen fine tooth combs for the married ladies, one hundred and five bonnets (perfect loves!) as many handsome shawls, about a peck of ear, breast and finger rings for the young ladies, and any amount of underclothing for young and old. All that remains to complete our excensive transactions, is to pay for the goods and have them shipped. Under the circumstances we think Adams' Express should not charge, or at least should make a reduction. You will perceive by our statement that we have made no provision for the men—let them make their own "provisions!" The same simpleton who performs the forgoing piece of heartlessness, has the impudence to cast a reflection upon "Henry Ward Beecher, who has not yet taken up a collection in his church for the destitute of Chambersburg," adding the insult which is worthy of just such Copperheads to run away from Chambersburg, leaving their poor mothers and sisters to get through the ordeal as well as they could:—"O, if we were only refugee negroes, how happy would be our lot! Donations would flow in upon us from all New England, but, alas, we are 'pale faces!'" Fledglings who can be so absent to the requirements of ordinary decency should not be permitted to spread their silliness before the community in print.

The ominous proprietors of New York are making another movement for the increase of fare. They will move until they are moved off their lines.

A large potato was grown in Kerry, Ireland this year, which presents a most extraordinary shape. It has a striking resemblance to a human face, showing the eyes, eyebrows, nose, mouth, and even a rude resemblance of the ears.

The friends of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, in order to increase its facilities for education, have determined to raise the means for its permanent endowment. In order to carry this object into effect, a convention of the friends of the institution will be held in Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

Personal.

The Bishop of Massachusetts confirmed in St. Johns, on the 19th ultimo, and laid the corner stone of a new church in Oxford.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan ordained three priests and two deacons at Montreal on the 25th.

Bishop Thompson, of the M. E. Church, on his way to India, stopped a few days in London, and addressed the Wesleyan Committee.

An English Court at Leeds, has recently awarded one farthing to a man of fifty-five, who brought a suit for breach of promise against a lady of sixty-nine.

The Baltimore *Clipper* tells of a nondescript individual who once flourished in that city, named J. Marshall Hanna, by occupation a reporter for the Sun newspaper; that he suddenly disappeared from Baltimore, and when next heard from we find him in Richmond, Va., engaged upon one of the dailies of that city. From a Richmond paper of recent date we see that Hanna, in speaking of the Mayor's office in Richmond, terms it a "pig sty." For this he was arrested, and placed upon $40,000 security, to answer at court the charge of traducing and ridiculing the officers of the Confederate Government. The amount of bail in Confederate bonds which Hanna gave, would amount to about four dollars and fifty cents in greenbacks.

Letters from Carrera speak of the "sound health" of Garabaldi, who devotes himself entirely to agricultural pursuits.

An exchange, quoting the declaration of the opposition journals, that General McClellan has perfect self-control, remarks: "We never heard of him losing his temper but once, and that was when Colonel Metcalf, of Kentucky, told him that his friend Jeff. Davis was not a gentleman. That got him a great rage."

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.—The report of Gen. Sherman of his campaign against Atlanta appears in this week's *Army and Navy Chronicle*. It is quite lengthy, occupying six pages of the journal, and is dated at Atlanta, September 18th, 1864. It shows further that Lieutenant-General Grant has exercised a directing influence over the campaign, saying that during the month of April, Sherman received from Grant a letter of instructions, and subsequently he received notice from the Lieutenant-General that he would move from his camp above Culpepper on the 5th of May, and requesting Sherman to move simultaneously from Chattanooga. Gen Sherman speaks in the most eulogistic terms of McPherson, and of the three army Generals, Thomas, Howard and Schofield, save: "My three armies in the field were commanded by able officers, my equal in rank and experience." Sherman also commends the spirit of harmony that has prevailed among his officers, and in closing says: "A more harmonious army does not exist." The whole report is very interesting, shedding much light on the operations of the past summer.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—We would call the special attention of clergymen and teachers to "Brown's Bronchial Troches." It is well known to our readers that we do not admit medicine to our columns. We advertise these Troches because, after a trial of them, we are satisfied that they are the best thing of the kind extant.—*Chicago School Journal.*

City Intelligence.

Casualties in Col. Gallup's Regiment.

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst's., Col. Gallup's Regiment of Artillery had skirmishes with the enemy on the Manassas Gap railroad, in which two of his men were killed and several wounded. The conflict occurred between Salem and Rectortown. The list of casualties will be of interest to this community. It is as follows:

Company A.—Missing—Austin Wooster, A. R. Heller, Charles Fogle.

Company D.—Wounded—Lieut. David Hutzen, in thigh; Corporal John Hutzen, in right hand.

Missing—First Lieutenant John B. Hay, Sergeant George Fleming, Sergeant Joseph Luther, Corporal Joseph Hutzen, Corporal John Luther, Corporal John Heckman, Michael Berry, Leonard Boyer, Sylvester Crum, Christain Dorris, Conrad Eichenmayer, Geo. Fisher, David Fortney, John Hemphill, Samuel Hemphill, Henry Hartman, Reuben Hoffman, T. J. Hughes, Adam Kemery, Samuel Kern, John Lock, William Luther, Anthony Miller, William Mowry, Ferdinand Newkirk, Edward Page, John Peterson, Luke Rattigan, O. S. Rishein, John Smith, George Weir, William Young.

Company E.—Killed—Samuel Alberts. Wounded—Alex. R. Peebles, slight, concussion on the head. Missing—Lieut. George Miltenberger, Timothee Rowan, Sergeant Edmund B. Barry, Edmund Burton, Samuel McKee, Samuel Owens, Joseph Porter, John Wentz.

Company G—John Lehner, in hand, thumb amputated.

Company I—Missing—William Jamison, Jacob Kuhn, Patrick Garvin, George Stitt.

Company L—Killed—Lieut. Clouse. Wounded Q. W. Wright, slight; George Heintz, in ankle, by solid shot, leg amputated; doing well.

Company M—Wounded—Wm. McCracken, struck on the head with a shell.

Arrest of an Alleged Forger.

Lyford Pollock arrested a man named H. P. Miller, on a charge of forgery, last Wednesday. John Eichmuller, a resident of Allegheny city preferred the charge before Mayor Alexander, that Miller, in July last, Miller borrowed of him one hundred and fifty dollars, giving him as security a certificate of the deposit of seventy hundred in the amount of eleven hundred dollars, in the Farmers' Bank of Allegheny, the notes having been left there for collection. At maturity the notes proved to be worthless. The signatures were pronounced forgeries by the parties purporting to have signed them. A warrant was issued for Miller, but he evaded it, remaining at large until Wednesday. He endeavored to escape by running but did not succeed. His carpet-bag contained a bottle of chloroform and one of ether. In his pockets were blank bank checks, paper used for telegraph messages, and a paper purporting to be the discharge of N. Knorr from service. He was held for hearing.

Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Co.

We desire to direct attention to the notice of this Oil Company, which will be found in another column. The company's lands are located in Wetzel county, Virginia, embracing about one thousand acres, two hundred and fifty of which are suitable for boring purposes. Its location is amongst the best in Western Virginia, being in the proximity of the noted Hornet Duck wells, five in number. The Company has been organized by electing Mr. J. Painter President, E. S. Ward, secretary, and S. M. Kier, Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of some of our most reliable business men, and we hazard nothing in saying that the interests of stockholders will be carefully guarded. Let those who have capital to invest pay attention. Books are open at the warehouse of H. McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne Way.

Affray in Arresting Deserters.

On the day of the election, in Juniata township, Blair county, some Provost Guards attempted to arrest men who were drafted last summer, but failed to report. They came to the polls armed with rifles, and a fight ensued in which the officers were the conquerors. One of them was killed, and a citizen who interfered was badly wounded.

Pickpocket Arrested.

—Mayor Lowry's Police, on Wednesday night last, succeeded in nabbing two of the light fingered gentry who have been in the habit of picking pockets about the depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. One of them was caught in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket. He gave his name as Gallagher. His accomplice was named Cook. They hail from Cincinnati and Cairo.

The Stock of Shoulder Braces, Supporters, and Trusses, at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market stree, cannot be excelled by any in the city for quality and cheapness; also a superior lot of Combs, Brushes, &c. 11-6

If you want the clothing go to Kane & Duffy, merchant tailors, No. 11 St. Clair street. oct5-tf

Additional Local on First Page.

CITY NOTICES.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Books &c., for the People.—Send for mammoth Catalogue. Address W. E. Hiltown, 11 p ruce St., N. Y. sep12-d2t-w3m

MARRIED.

WOODS—NORTON.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 12th, 1864, by the Rev. R. B. Fee, at the residence of S. R. Douglas, Mount Washington, Mr. Geo. Woods of this city and Jeremiah, daughter of the late George Norton of Philadelphia.

ZUG—BUCHER.—On Wednesday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, Charles H. Zug and Sarah M. Bucher.

FOR FALL TRADE,

AT

T. T. MYLER & CO.'s,

62 WOOD STREET.

A full stock of NOTIONS, FANCY and WOOLEN GOODS.

Many Goods bought early in the season, which we will sell at

LESS THAN PRESENT NEW YORK PRICE.

Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing. se20 62 WOOD STREET.

RUSS OIL COMPANY.

THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Oil sold and produced within the last 20 days payable at the office of ROBERT WRAY, on No. 4 Hand street.

WM. MCCUTCHEN, President.

H. CRICHLEN, Treasurer. oct6-3t

TO CAPITALISTS AND PERSONS DESIROUS OF FORMING OIL COMPANIES.

J. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Franklin, Venango Co., Pa.

Petroleum lands, interests in producing wells, and oil leases in popular localities on Oil Creek, the Allegheny river and their tributaries, at reasonable prices at this office. se28-eod3m

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. Its table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND—A sum of MONEY near the Allegheny Depot, Wednesday, the 12th inst. The owner, proving property, can have the same by calling at M. S. SNYDOM, Oil Mill, Rebecca street, Allegheny. oct14-3t

WANTED.

A Young Man of good, moral and temperate habits, wants

EMPLOYMENT.

Inquire at No. 30 Third street. oct13-3t

HENRY L. BUTLER,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,

No. 75 Grand street.

Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct14-1m

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

Capital Stock.....$2,500,000.
Shares.....$2,000 of $50 each.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, the 17th instant. By order of the Board.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y.

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,

(SUCCESSOR TO A. BRADLEY)

Manufacture every variety of Cook, Parlor and Heating

STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated Eureka, Triple and Talisman (Coal Cook Stoves), the Pomona, Ledger and Iron-Sides (Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture Grates, Grate Gouges, &c, &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets Pittsburgh. oct14 17

FIRE INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,319 00
Assets.....$722,319 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....$82,000
Cash Capital.....$100,000

The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, yearly per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct12 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

HORSES

FOR SALE

AT

HARE'S HOTEL STABLES.

Four fine large Draught Horses and Three very superior Harness and saddle Horses.

Call and look at them. oct10-3t

GEO. W. SMITH FARM

FOR SALE.

I have had my Waddington Estate surveyed and divided into seven parcels to suit purchasers, and will offer the same at public auction on

MONDAY, October 24.

All that portion lying west of Bethany Pike I will offer in five different tracts—the first consisting about 18

From the South.

Another Speech by Jeff. Davis.

REBEL SPECIE SENT ABROAD

Miscellaneous Items.

From files of the Southern newspapers we clip the following:

STIRRING THEM UP.

Congressman P. H. Hill, of Georgia, has made a speech at Macon, in which he comforted the doubting rebels in this following magnificent fashion:

"Go to General Lee's army and you will find its spirit unbroken. Every brigade in it thinks that it can whip General Grant. Why, then, indulge in despondency? It can do no good.

"Georgians! do not despond. In the midst of disaster be strong. I do not doubt. Sherman, to Atlanta must be destroyed. I said twelve months ago that if the enemy ever got to Atlanta he would be destroyed. He is here. He would have preferred his being defeated before he got there. Yet now we can and will crush the enemy; and that very soon.

"If Lincoln is defeated and McClellan elected in the coming election, we may have peace. But there is no peace party in the North, if we are willing to be subjugated. All will subjugate us if they can. Peace can only come by the defeat of the enemy. McClellan will never be elected unless Sherman is defeated. The preservation of our honor, the preservation of the State, the election of McClellan, and the securing of an honorable peace, all depend upon the defeat of Sherman. Every good to freemen, depends upon his defeat."

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 10th instant, has a speech of Jeff. Davis, delivered at Augusta, Georgia. Jeff. is stumping Georgia to prevent the State from seceding, and his speeches are full of State Rights doctrines, and admonition to the effect that if the Confederacy does not win in their present desperate game the Southerners will become serfs to the Yankees.

The main object of his speech at Augusta is expressed, however, in the following language: "We must do our duty, and that duty is this: Every man able to bear arms must go to the front, and all others must devote themselves to the cause at home. There must be no pleadings for exemption. We are fighting for existence."

SPECIE SENT ABROAD.

The Wilmington *Journal* says that the steamer Mynx, which recently left that port for Bermuda, was attacked by the blockading squadron, and being struck by their shot, was beached to save her from sinking. The *Journal* gives much credit to the captain—Gordon—for saving fifty thousand dollars of Government specie, and a large amount of bonds, both on Government and private account, all of which he saved by his individual exertions, sacrificing his own interest to do so. The Richmond *Dispatch* comments upon this case as follows:

"What may be the necessity of transmitting specie from this country to foreign parts by our Government we do not know. But Mr. Memminger was much censured for shipping gold by the blockade-runners when sterling exchange was freely offered him. Three ships, having each twenty-five thousand dollars in gold, were captured by the enemy, and the sums with which they were freighted passed into his hands. The loss was considered heavy; and as it could have been easily avoided, the Secretary of the Treasury was thought to have acted most unwisely. The fifty thousand dollars on board the Lynx seems to have had a very narrow escape.

"We do not know, we repeat, what necessity may prompt the Government to ship coin, and can hardly suppose that Mr. Trenholm is so impractical as to send it out of the country if an equivalent is within his reach. Gold certainly ought not to be sent away if a substitute can be found to be remitted in its stead. It is quite scarce enough in the country, and will be greatly needed as the basis of our circulating medium, when the war is over. It is, moreover, so unsafe in running the blockade, that that is enough of itself to induce the Government and individuals to send anything else in preference to that will answer as a medium of exchange. When the enemy gets hold of the gold it is gone from us forever. Not so the bills of exchange, which are payable to order."

A NEW KIND OF FLOUR.

Grain and flour having become scarce, the rebels have devised a new source of supply, which is thus described by the Savannah *Republican*:

"We have a sample of sorghum flour, made of the seed of Chinese canes, which may be seen at our office. The planter who sends it to us had no means of bolting this flour, nor had he taken out the hulls of the seed before grinding; the consequence is that the flour has a pinkish color.

Those who have made a trial of this excellent flour, represent it to be an admirable substitute for buckwheat. Made into hoecake it is a very savory bread. It is likely to come into very general use. It is prepared like wheat flour by bolting. The price at which it can be offered in market may be assumed at fifteen or twenty dollars per sack. But an acre of sorghum yields from thirty to fifty bushels of seed, and a sack would be a remunerating price. The production of this grain the present year, in Georgia, must amount to five millions of bushels. We have this great supply of food to fall back upon, in the event of a deficiency of the common cereals, wheat and maize.

"The season for making sweet cakes comes in next month, with frost. Let the lovers of this bread try the sorgum flour. It is represented as being very similar when prepared as the former is.

"As a substitute for coffee no parched grain or vegetable ordinarily used as substitutes is at all equal to sorgum seed. And while it is still more valuable to know, in the present scarcity of sugar, a small quantity of the syrup boiled with ground seed makes the coffee substitute very pleasant and palatable."

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au25-6m

PIANOS.

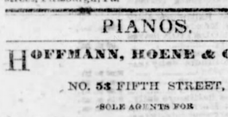
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pianos.

BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA.

se7

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS.

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch.

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY R. CAMPE. OLIVER B. JONES.

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,

oct12 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have associated with us in the

WHOLESALE GROCERY

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS

HENRY R. CAMPE.

The style of the firm will be GEORGE B. JONES & CO.

Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.

oct12 GEO. B. JONES & SON.

OIL STOCKS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Mercantile Hall Auction Rooms, 85 Fifth street, will be sold

— shares Cherry Run Central Oil Company Stock.

" Linden do.

" Federal do.

" Stella do.

" Evening and Blood do.

" El Dorado do.

" Horse Neck do.

" Ohio Valley do.

" Fayette do.

" Merchants do.

oct12 A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF COAL WORKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned Executors of Daniel Armstrong, deceased, offer for sale the following described property:

One undivided half of the Allentown Coal Works, situate in Union township, Washington county, on third pool, Monongahela river, the whole containing about 110 acres of coal, with a mine 6 by 7 feet, on which new and valuable improvements have been made, and now in complete working order.

Twenty-eight acres of land in Allegheny township, convenient to the Extension of Pennsylvania Avenue, and admirably adapted for Country Seats or Building Lots.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, JR.,
HENRY LAWRENCE, } Executors.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11th, 1864. oct12-5w-e-o-d

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 12th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 19th day of October, 1864, for Furnishing, Digging Ditches, and Laying a Cast Iron Four Inch Water Main from the Upper Reservoir to the General Hospital in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., a distance of 6,000 feet more or less.

Bids must state the price per foot, and how much per foot will be paid for a Three Inch Cast Iron Pipe laid down in 1865, and for a Four Inch Main, which is to be laid on the same line as the Three Inch Pipe.

Payments to be made on the last named pipe of the work, when completed.

Proposals to be addressed to Lt. Col O. Cross, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l, Pittsburgh, Pa., and marked "Proposals for Four Inch Water Main."

The successful bidder will be required to give bond in one half the amount of the contract, for the faithful fulfillment of the work.

O. CROSS,
Lt. Col. & Dep'y. Q. M. Gen'l.

oct12

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, in all cases attended with danger, by the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on a life of care and close observation and experience, in practice with thousands of patients, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily and almost hourly receiving the benefit of the observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and relieved are doubtless. Let all such call at 62 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. There will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made a few years at $100 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of the distinguished Young Tragedian,

EDWIN ADAMS,

when will be presented the eminently successful tragedy which for the great Tragedian, Edwin Forrest, was purchased from him by Mr. Adams (whose sole property it now is), entitled THE HERETIC.

THIS EVENING will be presented the new historical play entitled

THE HERETIC.

Adrian De Teligny.....Edwin Adams.

Owen.....Orchesion

To conclude with the nautical drama of

BLACK EYED SUSAN,

William.....Edwin Adams.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,

and a

Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance

Every Night at the Melodeon.

MELODEON.

se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

180 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving them at the "Commercial" office. Parent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive privilege of the same. se8-ly

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (28 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John B. Semple, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, S. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Bentley, John H. Ashrst, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. Mecford, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Varnum, E. M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
ja13-1y 97 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DOEPLES INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second door.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

Wm. Phillips,	Saml. P. Shuster,
John Watt,	Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Chas. S. Russell,	Jas. D. Vernes,
Geo. B. Jones,	C. Hanson Love,
Wm. B. Hays,	Chas. Arbuckle,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. WEAD, General Agent.

Directors.

Isaac Jones,	John D. McCord,
C. G. Hussey,	Captain Adam Jacobs,
Harvey Childs,	R. R. Sterling,
Thomas P. Shaw,	Captain Wm. Glenn,
John Irwin, Jr.,	R. L. McGinnis,
S. L. Fahnestock,	Robert H. Davis.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Ohio.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnston,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Reed Owens,	John S. Dilworth,
Jos. T. Moore,	Harry Penman,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rogers,
S. M. Kier.	

de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, N. Y.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

se15-ly P. A. SAGORIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BEIRD,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

se12-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

au6-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.

dec5-tf

H. T. PRICE & CO.,

BUILDERS OF ALL SIZES OF

OIL TANKS,

for Crude and Refined Oil,

No. 165 Lacock street, near Federal,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Tanks taken down, removed and put up. Oil Refineries fitted up. Postoffice address: H. T. PRICE & CO., box 641 Allegheny city, Pa. oct4-2w

DAV. CRAWFORD,

(Late of Shoenberger & Co.)

DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,

PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, No. 123 WATER street, under Monongahela House.

Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other iron manufacturers.

☞ Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.

oct2-1m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.

ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

sept29-1md

FOR SALE.

1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long.
1 Still, 7 ft. diameter 28 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick.
4 Stills, 64x67, cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above all in good order. For price and further information address
W.M. WARD & CO.,
Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.
se28-1m

FOR SALE,

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 4½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au18-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE McADOY CHERRY RUN OIL CO.,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 8, 1864.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

McADOY CHERRY RUN OIL CO.,

are hereby notified to pay the amount of their subscriptions, to J. Magoffin, Secretary, at the Iron City Bank, on or before the 15th inst.

oct8-5t R. L. McADOY, Treasurer.

VENANGO CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.—Capital Stock, $75,000, Shares $1 each. This Company is now legally organized under the manufacturing laws of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of procuring Petroleum Oil from the lands of the Company, situate in Venango County. The amount of territory secured to this Company comprises about 50 acres, with a front of over 1,200 feet on the banks of the Allegheny river, about four miles from Franklin.

One well has already been sunk on the premises and is now yielding from 3 to 8 barrels per day, with every indication of proving a large well. Preparations are now being made to sink the second well immediately. The necessary tools, engine, &c., are on the premises now for that purpose.

Very few wells have been sunk in this neighborhood but what have proved highly remunerative, for which reason this location is rapidly becoming much more profitable over the Ohio and Virginia districts.

To give the public an idea of the quality of this territory, we would mention a few following are a few of the wells in the neighborhood, viz: the Smoke City Well, the Ramsey Well, the Huber Well, Torrence, Huber & Marshall Well, Hibbert Well, Lindlock and Childs' Well, &c., &c., all of which are too well known to the public to require anything to be said of.

The above prospectus offers superior inducements for a person wishing a safe investment in Oil stocks—first, because the property is owned and held simple by the company; and second, the property is now daily yielding Oil; besides, the territory is sufficiently large to lease from the parties who own the 8 more Wells, and to re-sell on the outlet land for its own development.

A limited portion of the Stock is now offered to the public at $1 for shares, and books will be opened on MONDAY, October 17th, at the office of the Gerard Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Liberty street; F. Bucher & Co., 127 Ohio street, Allegheny; A. Koch, Engineer, Birmingham; and Jno. J. Vogel, No. 390 Liberty street, Treasurer, Pittsburgh. oct4-6t

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.

Delinquent Stockholders are notified that the amount assessed and due on Stock must be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 15th instant. Stockholders privilege of subscribing to the surplus stock will cease after the 16th instant. By order of Directors

oct5-td W. P. JONES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKeevy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.

The lands of this company are located in West Virginia and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes. The location of its land is said to be among the best if not superior to any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Well, of which there are four in five in successful operation. The company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said land. One well is now boring, and several others will be put down as soon as possible.

Jacob Painter, President; E. S. Ward, Secretary. Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.

Directors—Hugh McKeevy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Old, John Burgess, James Wilkins. se12-1t

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 96 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.

Directors:

H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-1f

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,

se20 Agents, No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST ANTHELM,

No. 493 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se9-1y

GROCERS.

JAMES BROWNLEE..... WILLIAM McKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

and Dealers in all Kinds of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oct6-2m

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant

and Purchasing Agent.

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh to manufacturers rates. No. 249 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References.—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McNulty & Co., McDonald & Arbuckles, John I. Hosne & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF..... C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.

au18-1y

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street,

au4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Unenvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
20,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

G. W. DILWORTH..... JOS. S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield

ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

se27

WM. MILLER, Phila.....G. W. RICKETSON, Phila'a.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH..... CHARLES WEIDL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD LESMY,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,

jy1 Pittsburgh.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYES, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. oct5-tf

E. EDMUNDSON..... W. R. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERY,

Nos. 85, 87, 89 and 91 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Curtain Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

SAML. M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STRE

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

se26-1y

PRODUCE—

11 kegs prime Apple Butter.

Butter.

25 bushels Potatoes. Just received and for sale by

J. D. ILLWORTH & CO.,

oct Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

FOR SALE—AN HALF ACRE OF GROUND, near Fort Heron, with a fine Cottage Dwelling and out buildings; also, a due young orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees, new asparagus bed, grape vines and arbors, &c. There is a never failing spring of most excellent water, and one of the most magnificent views in West-ern Pennsylvania is commanded from the place. It is easy of access by the Minersville Passenger Railway.

oct12-2t G. W. MURPHY, 98 Fourth street.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 1, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS DEPARTMENT, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from November 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for an more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York; Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One half on the 20th October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposit, from their date to November 1st, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in the United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the final installment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government, is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
oct6-9t Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. COUPONS.

We are prepared to buy

U. S. Coupons, due January 1st, 1865.
Do. 10-40's " March 1st, 1865.

AT BEST RATES.

We tender our services to our friends and the public for the purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board.

SEMPLE & JONES,
oct5-2w Bankers, Third and Wood streets.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se27-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au18tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,

Bought at best rates by

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au16-2m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1855, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

James Laughlin,	Alex. Speer,
Robert S. Hays,	F. G. Smith,
Thomas Bell,	Alex. Bradley,
Thos. Wightman	Rachel Rea,
Wm. K. Nimick.	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 will place it on interest, by taking a note, making $3 45 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 of 6 per cent. Gold, on the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

oct8-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office 55 Market street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS,

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

29 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

81 Wood street.

TO TAXPAYERS—PITT TOWNSHIP.—At a meeting of the School Board of Pitt township, held on September 10th, 1864, W. M. GORMLY was duly elected Treasurer of the County Fund Tax, under the call of the President for 500,000 men; and it was further enacted that the Taxpayers be requested to call on the Treasurer and pay said Tax immediately, and that a reduction 5 per cent. be allowed to all who desire to avail themselves of said privilege. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM DAVIS, President.
JAS. CASSIDY, Secretary.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned is prepared to receive said Tax, and as the time is limited for allowing the Taxpayers the 5 per cent., immediate attention thereto is urgently requested. W. M. GORMLY, Treasurer.

oct4-2wd 271 Liberty street.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se3 124 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT—

A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 22x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.

Apply at

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct1-tf 122 Third street.

SMITH'S

WHEELING BREWERY

FOR SALE.

Being desirous of retiring from active business I have determined to dispose of my old established Wheeling Brewery and Malting Establishment now in successful operation, together with the stock on hand, which is sufficient to enable a purchaser to proceed with the business without interruption, consisting in part or

ALES, MALT HOPS, BARRELS, COOPER'S STUFF, TEAMS and FIXTURES,

everything in complete order and capable of brewing twenty thousand barrels of ale and malting forty thousand bushels of barley per season. The buildings comprise the large brick Brewery, with the cellar and vaults complete, and Malt House brick Cooper's Shop, capable of turning out

One Hundred Barrels per Week,

seven dwelling houses for employees, realizing an annual rental of five hundred dollars, large ice house, wash house and office, all lighted with gas manufactured on the premises.

The old established reputation of my Ales and Malt in the East, West and South, and the regular cash customers for all I have been able to manufacture, with the increasing demand for Malt Liquors, makes it one of the most desirable opportunities that could be offered to the public for sale in the business with a certain prospect of realizing a fortune in a few years.

Terms of Sale:

As to real estate, one-fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. As to personal property, one-fourth cash, the balance in three, six and nine months.

If not disposed of at private sale before the 20th day of October, of which due notice will be given in the papers containing this advertisement, I will then on that day offer the same at public auction.

oct6-td GEO. W. SMITH.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE,

Being No. 18 WYLIE STREET, Lot has a front on Wylie street of 70 feet, and extends back 160 feet to a 5 foot alley, on which are erected a fine Three Story Brick Dwelling with extensive back building, twelve Rooms with a good Basement, and Gas fixtures. Also, a Store, near to Fifth street. Apply to

oct B. McLAIN & CO.

CHOICE VILLAGE RESIDENCE.

A new two-story Brick DWELLING high Attic Mansard Roof, Slate and Metal; finished in the best possible manner; doors walnut; frames oak; staircase oak, with walnut panellings; well-papered walls, and every convenience in the way of closets, &c., situated in the village of

NEW BRIGHTON,

on the second bank, on a lot 150 by 700 feet.

The grounds are highly cultivated and improved, and abound with a choice variedies of Grapes, Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubbery.

The property is convenient to the Railroad station, about five minutes walk, and is in the midst of everything of a similar class.

Access by railroad from and to Pittsburgh by seven trains each way daily, at a trifling expense, by commutation ticket, of $22 per quarter. Possession immediately.

Further particulars upon application to

S. S. BRYAN,
se28 Broker and Insurance Agent.

FOR SALE—

165 feet 6 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
175 feet 5 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
2 5 in. Cast Iron Elbows.

Enquire at
se15-tf No. 11 WOOD STREET.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the Point, fronting 50 feet on said river by 267 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 57 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw Mills and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to

MARY AGNES AUSTIN,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
an16

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Prest. | J. R. McCUNE, V. Prest.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11 A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 13, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s of 1881, (ex. coup.) at	101½	102
U. S. 5-20s " "	102	102⅛
U. S. 10-40s " "	97	97
Allegheny County 6s	80	
Allegheny City 6s	68	
Connellsville 6s	83	88
Birmingham Gas		32½
Connellsville R. R. (Interest)		12
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	10	
Allegheny Bank		58
Exchange Bank		72½
Bank of Pittsburgh		69½
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	59½	
Dalzell Oil	9	
Acme	16	
Columbia	70	
Ohio Valley		1½
Federal		1 40
Horse Neck		1½
Cherry Run Central		1½
Eldorado		2⅜
Merchants		⅛
Banner		1¼
Oil Bank		1½
McIlheny	6	
Germania		5
Germania of New York		2
Corn Planter	7	
Mass Mining Company	9	

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par	Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100	Second National		
100	Third National	108	
100	Fourth National		
50	Exchange	72	Div. May 5 ⅞ ct.
50	Citizens	71	" " 5 "
50	Pittsburgh	69	" " 5 "
50	Allegheny	67½	" " 5 "
50	Mechanics	68	" " 5 "
50	Iron City	68	" " 4 "
50	M & M	61	" " —
100	First National, Ally	110	" " $5.75
100	Manchester Saving	49¾	" " 3 ct.

INSURANCE.

50	Citizens	51	Div. June $6.00
25	Western	9	" May $2.50
50	Monongahela	92	" " $6.00
50	Eureka	50½	" " $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	84¾	" " $3.00
50	Allegheny	37	" July $3.00
50	People's	28½	" " $4.00
50	Penna		

BRIDGE.

50	Monongahela	58¾	Div. Sept. 5 ⅞ ct.
50	St. Clair Street	8	Div. July 5 ⅞ ct.
50	Hand Street	51¾	Div. July 5 ⅞ ct.
50	Mechanic street		
50	Birmingham	35	Div. July $1 50

RAILROAD.

50	Allegheny Valley	70	No Div.
50	Penna. Central	100	Div. May 4 ⅞ ct.
50	Fort Wayne	92	Div. Oct 2½ ⅞ ct.
50	Cleveland	91½	Div. April 4 ⅞ ct.
50	Connellsville	11¾	No Div.
	do (interest)	12⅝	" "
50	Steubenville	10¾	" "
50	Chartiers	5	" "
50	Hempfield	6¾	" "
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	6¾	" "
25	Birmingham	41¾	" "
50	Citizens	35	" "

GAS.

50	Pittsburgh	58¾	Div. July $2 50
50	Allegheny	41¾	" " $2 50
25	Birmingham	31¾	" June 5 ⅞ ct.

OIL COMPANIES.

25	Lacoco		Div. Aug. 12 ⅞ ct.
10	North American	7¾	" " —
10	Dalzell	9	Div. Sept. 1 ⅞ ct.
10	Allegheny and Phila.	19¾	Div. Sept. 1 ⅞ ct.
10	Columbia	70	Div. Sept. 5 ⅞ ct.
5	Iron City		" " —
5	Horse Neck	1	" " —
5	Stella	1	" " —
5	Federal	1¾	" " —
20	Acme		" " —
5	Whitely Creek	1¾	" " —
5	Fayette	⅜	" " —
5	Story		" " —
4	Fiem g& Blood farm	4¾	Div. Oct. 2 ⅞ ct.
10	Olmsted		" " —
10	Rynd farm		" " —
10	Phenix		" " —
5	Phillips	7	" " —
	Oliver Belknap	1¾	" " —
	El Dorado	2¾	" " —
	Cherry Run Central	1¾	" " —
10	Densmore	9¾	" " —
10	Noble & Delamater	4¾	" " —
5	Linden Oil Co	⅜	Div. Sept. 1 ⅞ ct.
	Ross Oil Co	1¾	Div. Sept. 2 ⅞ ct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11¾	
100	Monongahela Naviga'n	48	Div. July $2 50

BONDS.

Allegheny County's	80	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 6's	90	do do do
do 6s	97	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	103	do do do
do 6s	70	do do do
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	105	do do do
do 2d mortg	100	do April and Oct.
Connellsville R. R. 6's	85¾	do Jan'y and July.
Steub. R. R's	75	
All. Co. Bounty 6's	94¾	
Pitt'gh. Bounty 6's	90	

THURSDAY, October 13—P. M.

Our inquiry to-day in the stock market has not resulted in hearing of many sales.—Some little movement in Government securities. Monongahela Navigation at 47, which is an advance, and Connellsville at 11⅝, also a slight advance, are all we can hear of outside of the Oils.

—The books of subscription to the stock of the Connellsville and Southern Penna. Railroad will be opened to-morrow at Bedford. We do not doubt that the stock will be immediately taken, and the Company organized without delay. The contest to determine whether the legislation of last winter authorizing the charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company eastward of the borough of Connellsville will then commence. The matter is of considerable importance to this community, but beyond the advertisement of the opening of the books, we have seen no reference to it recently in any of our exchanges. We do not, however, infer from this silence any lack of interest, but that our people consider the question a purely legal one, and are content to abide the decision of the Courts. As this decision, when obtained, will determine—not in terms but practically—whether the road is made to Baltimore, and thus affording a competing route, or to Philadelphia under the control of the Pennsylvania Central Company, it is an important matter, not only to the stockholders of Connellsville, but to our citizens generally.

—In New York, yesterday, the money is reported easy on call at seven per cent. The demand for discount continues very dull, and the rates unchanged. The best paper pays nine per cent., and good names are discounted at one per cent. per month. The banks are curtailing moderately their loans, in anticipation of the forthcoming payments on account of the 7.300.

—There is no reason, says the *Herald*, why the present mere course of speculation for the advance in gold; but, as we have said before, many merchants and capitalists are interested in keeping up the premium that a large amount of money is employed for that purpose. The failure of the efforts of these men would be a public benefit; for what matters it to the great mass of the people how many merchants or speculators are impoverished or ruined so long as every man's paper dollar is appreciated in value. Gold should be more than thirty per cent. lower than it is now.

—We have before referred to the rapid increase of the currency issues of the National Banks. The number of these institutions is constantly receiving fresh accessions. The additions to their aggregate circulation during September was $7,807,950, or at the rate of nearly two millions per week. The total amount of their circulation on the 31st of August was $44,425,210. On the 1st of October it had risen to $51,740,650, and during the week eneing on the 8th instant, the increase was $1 774,880—making a total to that date of $53,515,530.

—Speculators at the East are attempting to use the English financial news to advance prices. The argument is that the London and Liverpool pressure will add to the export demand for gold from this side. The defeat of Early caused a decline of 6@8 per cent. in the bogus rebel cotton loan, and some of the banking and mercantile failures reported from England are of the most desperate nature.

—The export trade continues active. The shipments of produce and merchandise for the week ending Oct. 10, from New York are nearly double the amount for the corresponding week of last year. The following statement shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Oct. 10, and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	$1,444,381	$2,229,534	$5,452,580
Prev. reported	109,318,320	133,156,650	177,958,756
Since Jan. 1	$113,962,701	$155,386,184	$172,411,559

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 15 bbls pot ashes; 3,877 lbs beeswax; 21,701 bbls wheat flour; 1,734 bbls corn meal; 167,340 bush wheat; 100 bush oats; 5,306 bush corn; 1,082 bush peas; 4,560 pkgs candles; 47 bales cotton; 1,947 bales hay; 183 bales hops; 107 bbls rosin; 15 bbls spirits turpentine; 40 bbls tars; 22 bbls turpentine; 26 bbls pitch; 2,460 galls whale oil; 33,051 galls sperm oil; 60 galls lard oil; 364 galls linseed oil; 1,941 bbls pork; 507 bbls and 287 tcs beef; 315,834 lbs cut meats; 745,893 lbs butter; 1,734,570 lbs cheese; 529,063 lbs lard; 266 bbls rice; 237,527 lbs tallow; 733,882 galls petroleum; 4,554 bbls, and 2,161 pkgs crude tobacco; 354,417 lbs manufactured do.

—It has been shown that the British supply of cotton for the present year will reach nearly 2,500,000 bales, which would admit of a weekly consumption of 48,000 bales, and would be more than in 1860, the year of the largest consumption; showing that after three years' war, the supply of cotton in England, with the Southern ports blockaded, is found to be equal to the most prosperous year before the rebellion.

—It is stated that the joint receipts of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the month of September reach one million dollars, of which near $750,000 was earned by the former.

—The present value of railroad stock ranges very far below what might be expected from their large earnings and dividends. An apprehension prevails in some quarters that the reopening of the Mississippi may at an early day divert a large amount of traffic from the roads and rob the common stock of several of the companies of the dividends now being paid upon it. This apprehension does not take into account the fact that the facilities for carrying on the Mississippi trade have been wholly broken up by the war, and that a considerable period must elapse before steamers could be built for renewing that branch of our commerce. Moreover, for years, the transportation of foreign bound freights on the Mississippi route has been based rather upon habit than positive advantage. In point of time, mercantile convenience and cost of transportation, the Northern route has a large balance of advantage over the Mississippi route; and the past three years' experience has only tended to make this advantage more generally known and appreciated. So long as the great commerce of New Orleans kept up an extensive steam connection with the West, it was natural that a certain amount of foreign freight should be drawn in that direction. But the commerce of that city must long remain merely nominal compared with what it was; and its ability to attract Western freights will consequently be unimportant, or, at least, it may be safely calculated that such will be the case until the products of the West have increased beyond the existing carrying capacity of the road-connecting with the Atlantic coast.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Friday, October 14, 1864. }

Business continues to move along slowly dealers confine their operations to small sales for local purposes. Prices generally were unchanged. The weather continues pleasant. Our rivers are falling slowly with about six feet ten inches in the channel. Business on the wharf was not very active. The receipts of freight were not large, while the exports were of a similar description. The packet Julia will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville on Saturday at the usual hour. The new packet Anna, Capt. Maratta, is fast filling up for Cincinnati. She will get off on Saturday without fail. The packet Roanoke is loading for St. Louis, and will leave on Saturday. The new steamer Spray will be off for St. Louis on Saturday, without fail. The new steamer Centralia is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The well known steamer Lent Leoti will have dispatch for Nashville. Several boats are due and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CHEESE—The market at present contains an ample supply. Dealers took hold sparingly. We note small lots of W. R. at 21@22c; choice lots were held at 23c.

CORN MEAL—The market has been quiet for some time past. Prices have not varied. We note small sales, say 75 bushels, at $1 50 per bushel.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off. Sales of 6 bbls at 23c.

BUTTER—We have nothing very interesting to note in regard to this article. Holders were asking an advance. A few packets, a strictly prime article, was sold at 37@40c; inferior sold at various prices below.

CHESNUTS—The receipts are on the increase. We could perceive no change in prices. Sales of 10 bushels, in lots, at $4@4 25 per bushel.

HAY—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Baled was sold on the wharf at $30 00. Small sales were made at the rate at $28 00@$29 00. The demand keeps pace with the receipts.

BACON—We have nothing new to notice in regard to the article. The demand for some days past was local. Prices have undergone no change. The sales comprise lots ranging from one to five thousand pounds, at the following figures: Hams, plain, 20½@21c; sugar cured hams, 20@22c; sides, clear, 21@21½c; ribbed do 20½@21c; shoulders, 19@19½c.

POTATOES—The market was steady, but not active. Sales of 10 bbls "Jersey sweet" at 5 50 @6 00.

SALT—The market has been steady for some time past. Sales 150 bbls. at $3 12, delivered.

FLOUR—The market was not active. The sales made were only in a small way to meet the wants of the city trade. The stock in the market is not large, whilst the receipts that arrive by the river are principally consigned to the Eastern markets. We note regular sales of extra from stock at $9 75@10; extra family, $10 50@$10 75. Country lots and up river brands were sold a shade below these figures.

APPLES—The market was unchanged as regards prices. Demands. Sales of 100 bbls. at $2 00@$2 75 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no change. For some days buyers have been shy. They were not anxious to operate. They are evidently waiting for lower prices. The stock on hand is not large. Wheat was nominal at quote. Rye sold at $1 50. Corn—No sales were inactive, with sales from first hands at 80@82c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was not active. We note regular sales at 2¹@25c per lb.

WHISKY—The market remains in a very unsettled state. No two merchants agree as to what the rates are.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Friday, Oct. 15, 1864. }

An improvement was thought to be manifested in business yesterday in regard to oil buyers. They were more disposed to operate. Holders had the advantage and were disposed to use the same. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts have fallen off. Our latest report from Oil City says the market was firm, with a good demand. A number of Eastern dealers have visited the Oil Regions and have invested freely in Oil. A number of lots ranging from 400 to 500 barrels have been purchased on Eastern account. These parcels will be forwarded East from that point, and will not pass through this city. The current prices at the wells were $7 50 @8 00 per barrel, according to the distance from shipping points. Oil on the Creek is said to be scarce. The river to Oil City is too low for heavy draught boats to reach that point. The departures include the Urilda and Petrolia No. 2. They will proceed as far up as the stage of water will permit. The Echo No. 3 was due. She may be found at the wharf this morning. Our latest reports from New York were in favor of holders, the market being firm and prices a shade higher. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The stock of Crude in the market at this time is small, and is principally in bulk. This being the case, it is more than probable that it will be disposed of to some of our refiners that have refineries located on the Allegheny river, as they prefer that description of oil, as it can be refined much less expensive. We note the following transactions, viz: 250 bbls at 25c, packages returned; 125 bbls do at 25c, same conditions; sales in bulk, 1,000 bbls at 23½c; sales of 500 bbls do at 24c ⅌ gallon; sales packages included, of 150 bbls at 30c.

PAR OR RESIDEUM—Was not active. In the absence of transactions we omit the rates, which are nominal.

NAPTHA—Has not been among the articles wanted. We have been unable to hear of a sale for some time past. Prices are nominal.

REFINED OILS—The sales of this article made for some time past were principally on Eastern account, and were shipped direct to Europe. The sales yesterday were small, but they exhibit a steady market. Sales of 100 bbls free at 75c, city brand; sales of 25 bbls up-river oil at 75c. We hear of no sales of bonded. Holders for the latter were demanding 61@62c ⅌ gallon.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

OIL GOING EAST.

Lucisco Co., 75 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 281 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Clarke & S., 144 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

Klee, Kaufman & Co.	100	R Lafferty	130
W P Logan	300		
Total			530

New York Weekly Coffee Circular.

October 11.

Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 4th of October, 1864	137,136	bags.
Received since to date, per Rhoar, (Saut'n)	2,445	"
Received since to date, per Sylvan	5,600	"
	145,181	"
Sales for the week estimated at	1,486	"
Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 11th of October, 1864	143,695	"
" Java coffee, mats	30,327	
" " Gov. bags	900—37,227	"
" Bahia coffee	8,216	"
" Maracaibo	16,126	"
" Laguayra	3,134	"
" St. Domingo	3,607	"
" Other descriptions	6,050	"
Total	218,115	"

QUOTATIONS.

Rio prime	37	@37½c, 4 mos.
Rio good	35	@36½c, "
Rio fair	33	@33½c, "
Rio ordinary	31	@31½c, "
Rio fair to good cargoes	33½	@34½c, "
Java, mats and bags	42½	@45½c, "
Maracaibo	33	@35 c, "
Laguayra	33	@35 c, "

REMARKS.

Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 1,486 bags, and embrace 1,000 per Imperador, for export, P. N. T., and 435 per Campanero, by auction, at 29½@30½c. The market closes quiet but steady at our reduced quotations.

STOCK OF RIO.

October 8—Baltimore	20,000	bags.
October 8—Philadelphia	2,000	bags.
October 11—New York	141,795	bags.
Total	185,795	bags.

The Coming Hog Season.

Tuesday's Louisville *Press* says:

In the provision market, in this city, owing to the extra meagerness of the supplies, no reduction has been made or even expected. The usual hog-slaughtering and packing season is drawing near and yet we hear of no contracts, or even offers for hogs for packing, and presume the prospects of the maturing corn crops will exert some influence upon prices. The packers in this city are preparing for the season, but are not buying on their own account. It has been supposed that the Government will enter largely into the purchase of hogs for pork, and employ our city packers to put it up.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 13, 1864.

Business was dull. There was no disposition to operate. The State elections in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania had to be attended to, and hence the cattle or stock interest was neglected. The receipts of Cattle show a large falling off as compared with last week, amounting to 1,931 head. The sales in our market were quite limited, as the principal portion of the stock was driven East.

SHEEP were scarce. The sales made, although small, exhibit a heavy decline in prices. The falling off in receipts, as compared with last week, were 2,033 head.

HOGS—Were dull. The sales were small, and barely worthy of notice. The receipts were well kept up, but falling behind those of last week. The present high prices have prevented transactions, so that dealers generally have sought the Eastern markets as an outlet. Below will be found the official account of receipts for the week:

	Last week.	This week.
Cattle	4,480	2,649
Sheep	5,314	3,281
Hogs	8,225	7,420
Horses	142	129

CATTLE—The supply of cattle was small; prices, however, ruled about the same. The sales were barely worth noticing, and the attendance of drovers was very small. Matters will not doubt present a more animated appearance during the coming week.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

John H. Glass sold 45 head at 6 25.
John H. Glass sold 20 head at 5 00.
John H. Glass sold 15 head at 4 25.
S. England sold 20 head at 6 00.
S. England sold 70 head at 6 37.
S. England sold 41 head at 6 40.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

John H Glass sold 130 head (heavy) at 7 50
G. Hesser sold 300 head (fair) at 6 50.
G. Hesser sold 300 head at 7 00.
G. Hesser sold 250 head at 6 50.
G. Hesser sold 140 head at 7 00.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

J. H. Glass sold 150 head small at 7 00.
J. Singer sold 468 head heavy at 12 75.
J. Singer sold 111 head medium at 11 00.
J. Smith sold 50 head heavy at 13 00.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, October 13, 1864.

The market opened with a number of cattle on sale, and as the day advanced the number was somewhat increased, and on Tuesday the market dragged.

For stock cattle there is still some inquiry, and Eastern buyers are taking a limited number.

In Hogs and Sheep there is but comparatively little doing, and prices remain unchanged.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

C. Wolfe sold 19 head at $4@5.
Little sold 10 head at 4@5.
Smith sold 49 head at 4@5.
Marks & Co. sold 62 head at 5@5 50.
Greenwald sold 170 head at 5@5 75.
Wm. Rice sold 40 head at 4 50@6 50.
S. Gough sold 1 head at 5 50.
Kline sold 60 head at 5 00.
Harlin sold 13 head at 5 00.
Jordon sold 13 head at 4 12½.
Merrick & Doud sold 37 head at 4 50@7 25.

New York Tallow Market.

October 12.

Sales 104,000 lbs tallow at 15@15¾c, the latter rate for choice. The week's business in tallow closes, Oakley, Knight & Sons notice this: Since last report the market has been inactive, and prices of all grades are merely nominal. During the fore part of the week there were a few sales made at 15@15½c, as to quality. The constant fluctuations in foreign exchange causes the market to be very unsettled, and prices change daily. Since Thursday we note sales of prime Eastern rendered at 15¾c, and some very fair quality was sold at 15c. The demand for home consumption has fallen off very materially, manufacturers not buying more than they can use from day to day; however, the stock on hand is very small for this season of the year. The arrivals of Western are small; no more than one or two parcels of Western in bbls at 15½c. She sales of City Rendered for the week were made at 15@15¾c, the quantity rendered being small, the trading party to the small yield of slaughtered cattle. To-day the market is firm at 15c for Winter, 15¼@15½c for City and Eastern. The market is very bare of strictly prime tallow, and a good article is in fair demand at the full rates. Prime this day, 1858, 10c; 1859, 10¾c; 1860, 10c; 1861, 8¾; 1862, 11½c; 1863, 12½c per pound.

Toledo Market.

October 12.

On Change to-day Flour was without friends; there have been large lots on the market for several days past, but the prices at which they were held admitted of no "margin," and buyers stood aloof. Wheat declined 5@7c, and only about 12,000 bushels changed hands; there are very few disposed to invest heavy greatly, as the present unsettled condition, Corn declined 2c. Rye is dull. Oats were "backed square down" during the past two days, and Barley has declined 15@20c per bush.

Flour—Market dull and heavy. No inquiry and no transactions except to the retail trade.

Wheat—Sales on Change: 1,000 bush Amber Michigan at 166c; 1,000 bush No 1 Red at 160c; 6,000 bush No 2 Red at 156c; 3,000 bush No 2 Red at 151c; 2,000 bush, 2,000 bush, and 1,000 bush No 2 Red, all at 153c.

Corn—Sale 2,000 bush No 1 mixed at 123c.

Oats—Declined 1c; sales 2,000 bush and 700 do at 59c.

Rye—Dull and nominally lower.

Barley—Sale 6 bush at 170c.

Salt—Fine $2 35; coarse and ground solar $3 ⅌ barrel.

New York Oil Market.

October 12.

Oils have been in limited request, including Crude Whale at $1 40@1 43; Crude Sperm at $2 05 @2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $2 95@3 05. Linseed at $1 35@1 36. Crude Petroleum at 36½@37½ cents. Refined Petroleum at 70@72c, free; and 62½@63½c, in bond, per gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET, week ending Oct. 8.—We have another quiet week to report. The market has been without any transactions whatever. The London market, ending Sept. 21th, in Sperm Oil was dull at £61@65 for American, and £65@66 for Colonial. Whale Oil was quiet at £35@50 for Pale. A cargo of David Grieff & Wadebone had been sold, to arrive, at £5 0 per ton.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. sp. Bbls. wh. Lbs bone
From Jan 1 to Oct 10, 1864	53,925 66,830 608,900
Same time last year	55,484 53,748 397,100

—*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 12.

The sales at the auction warehouses yesterday consist of 25 hhds, with no sales at the Boone or Louisville. At the Pickett the prices obtained were for 9 hhds ground or light lugs $8 85 to 9 05; 3 hhds, heavy lugs at $10 75; 4 hhds, light lugs at $12 50 to 13 50, and 7 hhds at $18 00 to 28 50. At the Ninth street 5 hhds, light lugs sold at $8 70 to 9 00 and 5 hhds, heavy lugs at $11 25 to 12 25, and no leaf put up.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

October 12.

Fish continue unsettled and drooping, with little or nothing doing except in lots from store at irregular rates. We quote mackerel at $22 and 15 for the three numbers of bay, and $28 19 and 14 per barrel for shore fish. Pickled herring sell at $6 50 per half barrel in store. Codfish is dull and weak, with sales of 100 bbls at $5 @5 50 per barrel. Dry cod are taken at 8@8½c per ⅌, as to lots.

Louisville Coal Market.

October 12.

We quote Coal or burning oil 85@95c per gallon, as to quality. Lubricating Oil 45@85c, as to quality. Lard Oil ranges from $1 75 to $1 80 for choice, and $1 60 to $1 70 per gallon for No. 2, by the barrel. Linseed Oil we quote at $1 50 to $1 60 per gallon. Benzine 60@65c.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

October 12.

There is very little doing in fish or lard oils to alter quotations, and the market is dull. Linseed sells slowly at $1 30@1 35. Petroleum is quiet, and the sales limited at 33c for crude, 62@ 64c for refined in bond, and 75@80c for free oil, as in quality.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

October 12.

A dull market all the week, but prices have not changed essentially. We quote pig at $75 @80 per ton for hot and cold blast, and bar 8½@9c for common and charcoal; horse shoes 15@15½c per ⅌ for Shoenberger's,

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

October 12.

The market continues at a stand still, and on sales of any moment of either pig or manufactured have come under our notice to establish quotations, which are altogether nominal and business extreiy dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pittsburgh and Cleveland R. R.—D Wallace, 179 sacks corn; R J Kennetty, 150 bags wheat; J Rhodes, 200 sacks barley; D Kirkpatrick & Co, 17 rolls leather; Charles Keefer, 27 bundles dry hides; Godfrey & Clarke, 11 sacks rags; C C Balsley, 55 boxes cheese; J B Caulfield, 64 do do; Patter Aiken & Sheperd, 34 sacks potatoes; A Meisken, 55 bundles chairs; Jones B & Co, 1,120 blooms; James Montooth, 10 barrels apples; McWhinney, Hare & Co, 76 bundles; Fellows, 17 packages.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.—Potter Aiken & Sheperd, 4 barrels apples; J H Nevin & Co, 25 bbls lard oil; Wm Lloyd & Co, 1 bbl elder; Godfrey & Clarke, 53 sks rags; J J Rabaya, 10 cars staves; Speer & McKay, 2 cars staves; Whitney F & Co, 221 bdls hoops; H Raddle, 25 boxes cheese; J B Caulfield, 48 boxes cheese; Means & Co, 25 dozen brooms, 10 doz tubs; Zug & Co, 1 car fire brick; J S Laggett & Co, 1 car wheat, 150 bags do; G S Government, 520 bags oats; Samuel Lindsay & Co, 100 bbls flour.

Imports Per A. V. R. R.—W P Beck & Co, 60 bbls salt; Jones & Co, 1 car fire brick; Robt Dalzell, 10 bags seed and 4 bales sheep pelts.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER WM. BULER.—J A Caughey & Co, 5 bbls oil; Culp & Shepherd, 300 bbls flour; E H Myers & Co, 25 bbls flour; Clarke & Co, 26 bbls whisky, 40 sks oil meal, 548 bdls spokes, 50 bbls tallow, 13 sks rags, owner, 15 bbls whisky; Whiting, 10 bxs, lot sundries; A & D H Chambers, 33 bdls willows; Myers & Co, 10 tons lard.

SODA ASH.

200 CASES, J. MARSH & CO.'S

SODA ASH,

per ship "Westmoreland," for sale and to arrive by
C. W. CGUCHMAN, 28 South Front st.
oct11-3t-s-o-d Philadelphia.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
William Butler	Black	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
William Butler	Black	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were six feet ten inches of water in the channel and falling slowly. The weather was pleasant. Business on the wharf was not very active.

THE new steamer Iron City is about ready for business.

THE new steamer Spray, Captain W. R. Donaldson, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis on Saturday.

THE splendid passenger steamer Roanoke, Capt. J. G. Tomlinson, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

THE steamers Guidon, Citizen, and J. W. Cheesman, were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this point on Thursday.

THE fine passenger steamer Anna, Captain J. H. Maratta, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE new steamer Centralia, Captain Wm. Reno, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built under the superintendence of Captain Beno, and is an A No. 1 boat in every respect.

"HO FOR NASHVILLE."—The first-class steamer Lent Leoti, Captain Shepherd, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville this day. This boat is a general favorite, and makes her trips with great regularity. Capt. Moore will do the honors in the office.

LOUISVILLE.

Tuesday's *Press* says:

The river was falling slowly yesterday with full seven feet six inches water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had fallen four inches at the head of the falls, and twelve inches at Portland. The weather was clear and rather cool, with the thermometer in the shade as high as 65. On Sunday morning the first ice of the season was made.

On the falls last evening there were five and a half feet steamboat water in the pass, down the Indiana shute, and the coal boat fleet of broad-horns destined for the South will have to wait a week or so for a rise to get over the canal. There is not, and will not be sufficient water on the falls to float them over.

Nothing from the Cumberland yesterday, but it is well known, however, to be at high tide, and quite a fleet of boats have taken that destination, including the Mercury last evening. The Cadillac leaves this morning. She was over at Jeffersonville completing her cargo last night.

Our port list yesterday was rather slim, and all the activity appeared to centre among the fleet loading and preparing to load for the Cumberland.

UNUSUAL RATTAGE.—On the down trip of the small boat Anderson, from Cincinnati, Sunday, the rats on the deck, it was discovered, had eaten a hole into a box of hats, and had eaten eleven hats. They also ate into the heads of three barrels of apples and completely devoured all the apples. They served a box or two of grapes the same way. The holes in the barrels are as large as a man's hand, and the teeth of the "rats" were so sharp that the edges of the holes were so smooth as if cut with a knife. It is rather singular that the rats had left such small must have been the fact as no traces of them, or of the apples or grapes could be found. The hats were of felt, so material and may have been eaten by a very hungry rat, particularly by one of the Ohio river steamboat rats, some of which are unusually large and very ugly, and have been known to weigh as much as 180 pounds.

All the western rivers are slightly rising, including the Gasconade and Osage, tributaries of the Missouri, and the Illinois and Upper Mississippi.

All the boats in and about St. Louis have been taken into use by Uncle Sam.

CINCINNATI.

Thursday's *Commercial* says:

The river has reached 11 inches during the 24 hours ending last night. There is 10 feet hence to Louisville, and 9½ feet in the Canal. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 7 feet from Portland to Cairo. There was 8 feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is 5 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

The Memotte and Citizen came in from St. Louis, and the Golden Era from Marietta.

There is considerable freight, in the shape of Government stores, moving, both up and down the river. The shipments are light to all points, outside of the Government, except to the Lower Ohio and Memphis. We notice an improvement in the offerings to the latter points. The Darling went out with a good freight trip last night, full of both freight and people. Dispatches received yesterday by Messrs. Harry Davidson & Co., announce the death of Captain Parker Ball of the steamer Era, at Corrina. He died at St. Louis yesterday. The deceased was connected with the United States Quartermaster's Department in this city, under Captain Swigert, for several months, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

BOATS IN PORT—The following boats were at the wharf last evening:

Ida Reese, Ontario, Norman, J. W. Cheesman, Fanny Bullitt, Willie Jennage, Bertha, Golden Eagle, Golden Era, Maria.

NASHVILLE.

The *Press* of Monday, says:

The Cumberland being slowly yesterday, with fifteen feet on Harpeth Shoals. The arrivals yesterday were the Lady Franklin, from Cincinnati; the America and Emperor, from Louisville; and the Ollie Sullivan, from the Ohio river. The Tyrone, A. Barker, Robert Moore and Highlander, from Louisville, are expected to-day. The Lady Franklin was discharging her freight at the lower wharf yesterday. At the same levee are the Alpha, Nannie and gunboat 18. The J. H. Baldwin is at the ship-yard, on the opposite side of the river undergoing repairs.

SAINT LOUIS.

Tuesday's *Democrat* says:

The great steamboat joint company is rapidly assuming an appreciable shape. The line of vessels it will own and control are to be fine and fast New Orleans packets, and they will connect with steamships at New Orleans for New York, and European ports. The association has been denominated the Atlantic and Mississippi Steam Company. Its originators here have been, and continue busily employed in bringing arrangements to completion. They are men of fine character and reputation, and are doing a work that will probably prove a permanent monument to their sagacity and energy. On saturday and yesterday a great deal was done in the way of organization. John G. Copelin, John N. Bofinger, Edgar Ames, Francis Whitaker, John P. Fitzgerald, Adolphus Meier, and George Pegram were elected the Directors of the Association, and John J. Roe, President, and John J. Copelin Secretary. To proceed with our necessarily crude information, the capital stock is $1,500,000, and the organization began with a subscription of $100,000. A committee was appointed whose duty shall be to decide as to how many boats, and the number, shall be purchased. Another election is to be held in December for permanent officers of the company. As everything proper for publication in this connection is of interest to our community, we will add the rumor that an immense warehouse is to be put up at New Orleans, with separate compartments, consignments to New York, New Orleans, Liverpool, &c.; that David Gibson, a great steamboat owner at Cincinnati, desires to have five of his vessels in the line, and that the company here is divided as to admitting them; that the Pauline Carroll, Continental, Olive Branch, Ida Hand